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SATURDAY NIGHT

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THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY

THE FRONT PAGE

These Are Commitments

THE international relations and obligations of Canada were fundamentally changed on Monday last, when Prime Minister King and Justice Minister St. Laurent signed the charter of the new society of sovereign states called the United Nations. By that signature Canada bound herself to settle her international disputes by peaceful means. (She is therefore debarred from going to war with Russia, however much some of her citizens may desire it, unless authorized thereto by decision of the Security Council, except that "nothing in the present charter shall impair the inherent right of individual or collective self-defence if an armed attack occurs against a member of the organization, until the Security Council has taken the measures necessary to maintain international peace and security.") By that signature Canada bound herself to provide armed forces, and to allow rights of passage to other forces, on the call of the Security Council and in accordance with "a special agreement or agreements" to be entered into as soon as possible. These agreements shall also provide for an "immediately available" air force contingent from Canada. By that signature Canada bound herself to "refrain from giving assistance to any state against which the United Nations is taking preventive or enforcement action."

These are important and serious obligations, though the extent of the armed force assistance is of course still a matter for voluntary agreement between Canada and the Security Council. If the Security Council and Canada cannot come to an agreement we have no idea what happens, but probably the chances are that the Security Council will accept whatever we offer and merely say to itself, "Well, if that's all Canada wants to put in she can't expect to get much out."

These obligations are not yet actually in force, and will not be until the charter has been ratified by (a) the Canadian Parliament, and (b) the requisite number of other governing bodies. But morally Canada is already bound; she cannot go back on her word.

One thing which mystifies us rather is the question of what happens when the Security Council fails to reach a decision owing to the veto rule, which requires a unanimous vote of the permanent members, or of four of them if the fifth is a party to the dispute under consideration. Does this have the effect of declaring the dispute a free-for-all, or does the prohibition against the use of force without the authorization of the United Nations continue? And how long can the Security Council keep us all waiting to know whether we can wade in or must still stay out? (Of course, if there is an agreement between X and Y for "collective self-defence", X can wade in as soon as Y is attacked, "until the Security Council has taken the measures" to maintain peace.)

—Photo by Karsh

As British Ambassador to Russia during the critical war period, Sir Archibald Clark Kerr has succeeded in maintaining friendly relations between the two countries, despite what have sometimes seemed almost irreconcilable differences. Recently he has acted as Britain's representative on the Moscow Commission, which successfully reorganized the Polish Provisional Government on a broader basis.

Bishop's Centenary

THE Governor General of Canada said a much-needed word at the centenary Convocation of the University of Bishop's College last week, when he urged young Canadians, and particularly those returning from serving with the armed forces, to consider the claims of public service and of the profession of politics when planning the course of their lives. We are glad that he uttered these words at a university where the purely cultural courses form a much larger proportion of the educational efforts than the technical ones, for it is the cultured men and women of the community who are most needed in our public life, and who have too generally refrained from offering themselves for it.

It is perhaps almost worth while considering whether the endowment of education for the public service is not as important as the endowment of education for the spiritual service of the ministry of the church. In the days when Bishop's was founded the two purposes were not quite so distinct as they are now, for the separation of church and state was much less pronounced, and a churchman might expect to have to function also as a statesman. The state is now pretty completely secular, but it is an interesting development that men educated and qualified for the church are more and more often moving over into the political sphere, which a generation ago used to be left almost wholly to the lawyers.

The entry of Bishop's into its second century, under the most promising auspices and with its prestige greatly enhanced by its progress in recent years under the leadership of Chancellor George H. Montgomery and Principal A. H. McGreer, draws attention once more to the very vital field of education which can be served by the smaller institution, with residential equipment and situated away from the great centres of population. The university which began its lectures at Lennoxville in 1845 and still remains in that delightful Eastern Townships town is a very valuable part of Canada's educational structure.

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Possible Viceroys

AMONG the suggestions which have been put forward for the post of Governor General of Canada in succession to the Earl of Athlone have been the names of General Smuts and of Mr. Vincent Massey. General Smuts is a statesman of South Africa, and Mr. Massey is a statesman of Canada. We are a little reluctant, for certain obvious reasons, to endorse the name of a Canadian for the post of representative of the Crown in Canada, and that of a South African for the similar post in South Africa; yet we think both of these nominees would make ex-

(Continued on Page Three)

DEAR MR. EDITOR

Why Halifax Restaurants Closed; More Concerning Russia

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

IN a recent issue of SATURDAY NIGHT, an item appeared commenting upon the regrettable incidents which occurred at Halifax on V-E Day. There was a reference in that item to the effect that Halifax restaurants were closed and that this was a contributory factor to the situation which developed.

For your information, we reproduce here copy of an advertisement released by the Halifax Branch of the Canadian Restaurant Association which sets out their case concisely and with commendable restraint. The item follows:

"WHY HALIFAX RESTAURANTS WERE CLOSED ON V-E DAY"

"In justice to the restaurants of this city, and in view of the criticism arising from the fact they were closed on V-E Day, the public is entitled to know the facts.

"On April 3, more than a month before V-E Day, a meeting of the Halifax branch of the Canadian Restaurant Association was held to decide on a policy, and all members agreed that they would co-operate to the fullest extent to keep restaurants open on V-E Day, closing at 8 p.m. Among those present at this meeting were Chief of Police Conrod and Major Crowell.

"Nothing as drastic as actually took place was expected; but the restaurants, who perhaps have more dealings with the public in general than any other type of business, realized that arrangements should be made for special protection in each restaurant belonging to the association.

"A request for such protection was made in writing to the civil authorities under date of April 12, twenty-five days before V-E Day. A non-committal reply was received, dated April 28, to this letter.

"With this lack of assurance of protection, the public will understand our problem. What type of retail business in the downtown district WAS open on V-E Day? With no help at work, and no special protection, how could the restaurants possibly stay open? One or two did try in vain to co-operate, with drastic results . . . not from being overcrowded, but overpowered.

"On the whole, restaurants in this city today have surprisingly little equipment to handle the abnormal wartime trade. In consideration of the public in general, and the services in particular, the restaurants could not take the chance of losing what limited equipment they had by opening on V-E day without protection.

"The restaurant proprietors of this city, who have catered to 70% service personnel in the last 5½ years, with no special priority, extra food, adequate help or equipment, feel they have done a good job. They feel this is appreciated by all the fair-minded among civilians and service personnel alike.

"(Signed) Halifax Branch, Canadian Restaurant Association.

In the strain and stress of the past several years in which so many of us have been preoccupied with our own immediate problems, it is perhaps natural enough that we do not take much time and maybe lack the imagination to enter into and sympathize with the experiences of other people. In the restaurant industry particularly an unprecedented load of responsibility has been assumed due to obvious factors—such, for instance, as the enormously increased number of travellers, the syphoning off of help from restaurants all over the country to better-paid occupations, against which the restaurant industry itself has been defenceless due to the wage ceiling policy, and the increased duties incidental to rationing with all of its implications.

A moment's reflection will convince any reasonably well-informed person of the accuracy of these statements, and if this much is admitted, try to imagine please what has happened at Halifax—the bottleneck of hundreds of thousands of outgoing and incoming service men and women and members of the Merchant Marine from every Allied country.

In appraising a situation involving uncontrollable mob psychology, it is difficult—if not actually impossible—to correctly appraise responsibility, and the writer does not propose to add to the general confusion by expressing any opinion upon that particular phase of the subject.

In justice, however, to Halifax restaurants — among whose owners can be listed some of the best-known and most highly-respected citizens of that ancient port—I would ask that you would be kind enough to give space to this letter.

GEO. S. HOUGHAM
Managing Director,
Canadian Restaurant Association.

Concerning Russia

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

I NOTE with some astonishment the point of view expressed in your editorial entitled "Distrusters of Russia" in your issue of May 26.

I agree that it is unfortunate that the feeling of the peoples of the United States and Canada toward Russia is not as cordial as it might be because of its attitude toward the small countries of Eastern Europe. Surely the democratic peoples are entitled to raise their voices in protest against the Russian policy of forcing puppet totalitarian governments upon these small countries, obviously with no intention of permitting democratic elections to be held in those countries, and without consulting the other members of the United Nations.

Surely the press of this country and the United States are entitled to oppose such a policy without being characterized by your publication as carrying on a sinister anti-Russian campaign. You refer to the sympathy being shown to those peoples, in a sarcastic vein, whereas one would think that a liberal journal would join in opposing the practical annexation of those small countries by force by a large nation. Certainly there cannot be very much encouragement for small nations for the future. Yet you appear to suggest that these peoples have no right to complain. Suppose that Russia in the near future should come to the conclusion that the United States may become a potential enemy, and should decide to occupy Canada for its own protection. Would we as Canadians have no right to object to such an occupation and to appeal to other democratic peoples for assistance?

Russia could have avoided probably 90% of the criticism it is receiving today, if it had adhered to the terms and spirit of the Yalta conference in regard to these small countries, and it appears to me that you are rendering a disservice to the cause of democracy by endorsing the present Russian attitude in that regard.

Rouleau, Sask. C. B. LYNCH

No Socialist Banner

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

About the time that Mr. Coldwell was trumpeting the virtues of socialism and the C.C.F. down in New York and Washington, the writer ventured to call your attention to the uneasiness this would cause citizens of the U.S.A. who had over $3,000,000,000 invested in various enterprises in the Dominion of Canada. The writer was aware of American comment circulated privately concerning this but which never got into print.

Now that the actual Federal Election results are available, where even in the province of Saskatchewan more than 180,000 out of 316,000 voters voted against the C.C.F. and socialism, the Americans are beginning to comment freely about what happened.

An influential and important American newspaper, amongst other things, had this to say: "To Americans it is important immediately that Canadian policy remains sympathetic with the objectives of the San Francisco Conference and in the long run that this closest of neighbors and customers retain its free enterprise system. *We want no barrier of ideology on our northern border.*" That last sentence is about as plain spoken as it can be in English. We now have the goodwill of our American friends and we want to keep it. And for that matter "we want no barrier of ideology" or anything else between the provinces of Canada either.

Toronto, Ont. DON STAIRS

Blame the Others

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

I FIND myself bound to record my disagreement with your opinion that this war was caused, in any sense, by the presence in the democracies of a large group of "fascist-minded" persons, who prevented the democracies from arming themselves for protection against the fascist adventurers.

You will remember, for example, that the famous Col. Blimp, later converted into a symbol of appeasement and military incompetence, was in his early days in Mr. Low's cartoons, the emblem of bloodthirsty militarism. Certainly, that sort of person cannot be held responsible for the unpreparedness of the democracies.

Outside of a few small groups of professed fascists, who had a negligible effect on public opinion in the democracies, the people who stood out against preparedness for war do not, according to my recollection, appear to have been those who might be suspected of fascist tendencies, unless you mean that the leftists, the pacifists, the League of Nations advocates and the other opponents of military preparation were really fascists in disguise.

You will note, for example, in the same issue, a statement that Mr. Bevin in England was urging, as late as the early part of 1939, that there should be no preparation against a war which was not going to occur.

I have no desire to engage in personalities in Canadian affairs, so I shall not take you over the long list of statements by Canadian leftists, socialists and pacifists that we had no business making preparations for war here.

The disease of war, if it is to be prevented or cured, will need to have an accurate diagnosis of its causes. When you undertake to argue that it was the presence of fascists in the democracies which caused us to contribute to the war by entire unpreparedness. I believe that you are making an entirely mistaken diagnosis.

Montreal, Que. P. C. ARMSTRONG

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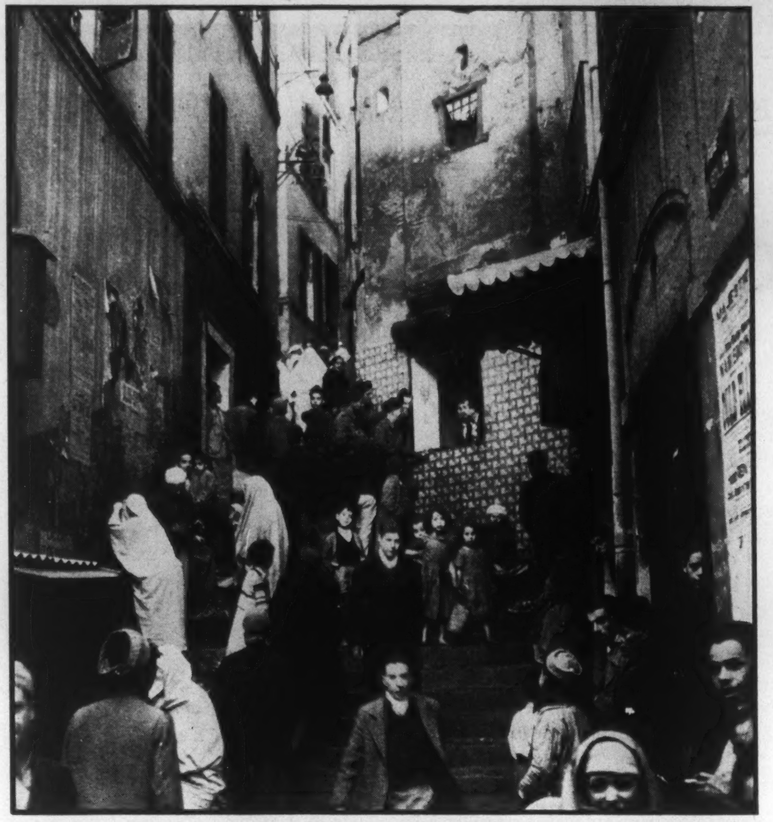
Canadians Make Unescorted Tour of Algerian Casbah



No stay in Algiers would be complete without a visit to the Casbah (native quarter) which Hollywood has made famous. Strictly segregated in the centre of the modern French metropolis of Algiers, the manacles of centuries bind the Casbah to ancient ways of life. The quarter is out of bounds to troops and shunned by Europeans—but four R.C.A.F. mechanics, with special permission, recently made an unescorted "Cook's Tour" during their stay at an R.C.A.F. camp nearby. The four boys found plenty to gaze at in this steep and crooked Casbah street, which no transport but a donkey could negotiate. Here native merchants display their wares in hole-in-the-wall booths, while Arab peddlers, seated in doorways, still barter shrilly in the time honored tradition. This is one of the wider of Casbah streets; some of them are so narrow, only two persons can walk abreast. Sanitation is not an Arab strong point, and the boys would never dream of drinking at this refreshment stand, though its proprietors are friendly. Nor do orthodox Arab women like to be photographed, but this one was caught by surprise as LAC Danchuk made friends with her baby.

Many of the Arabs speak French and one of the airmen essayed a bit of conversation in his Montreal accent, much to the amusement of the natives. Finished with their sight-seeing, the boys shook the dust of Araby off their feet, or were persuaded by two of the inevitable small native booth-blacks to have it cleaned off, while they enjoyed a cup of coffee with a friendly Arab in this cafe on the edge of the Casbah. Seated left to right are: LAC R. S. Quarrington, Toronto; LAC T. S. Kennedy, Montreal; LAC E. White, Grand Forks, B.C; LAC Danchuk, Winnipeg.

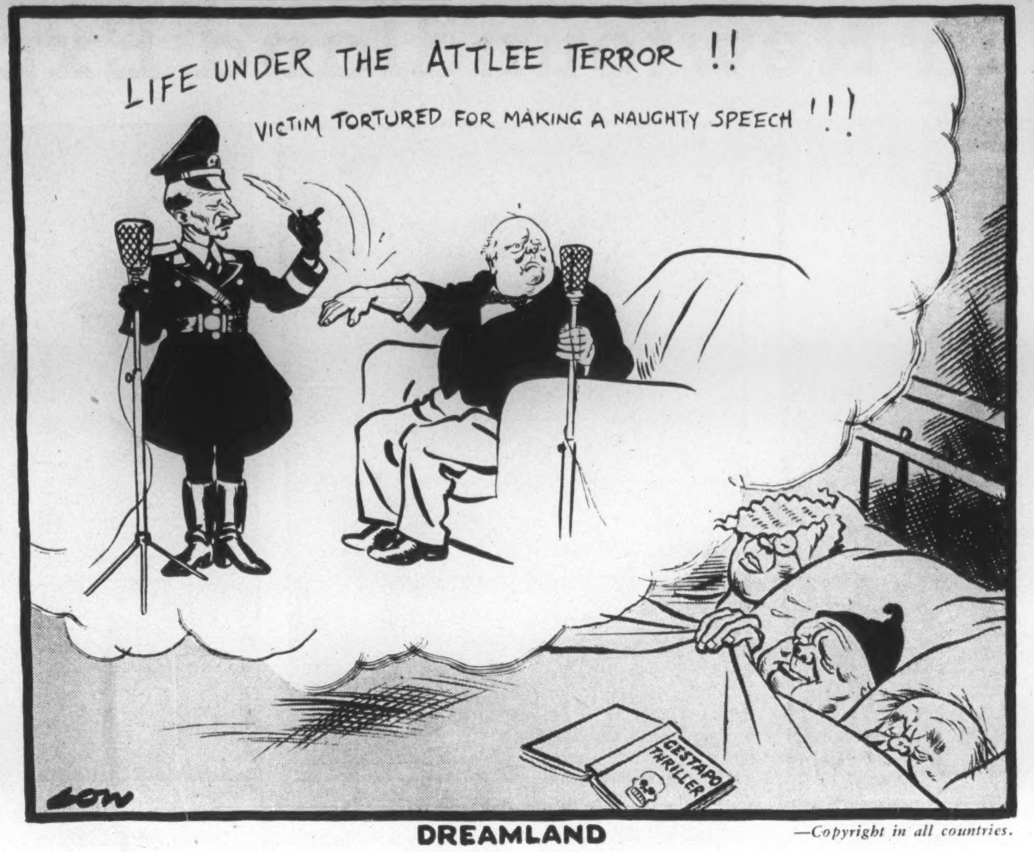
The Front Page

(*Continued from Page One*)

cellent Governors General. We beg therefore to nominate General Smuts for the Governor Generalship of Canada, and Mr. Massey for the Governor Generalship of South Africa.

In those posts both statesmen would be exempt from all charges of undue partiality to one political party, and both would be able to work for that mutual understanding, that sympathetic unity in diversity, which should be the main object of endeavor in the Commonwealth relationship. If the tradition that the Governor General of Canada must be somebody from the United Kingdom is to be broken, as it well might be, it would be admirable to replace it with the tradition that he should be somebody from within the Commonwealth but not necessarily from the Dominion in which he is to function.

The case against the appointment of a Canadian to exercise the powers of the Crown in Canada is, it seems to us, very weighty. The value of the hereditary monarchy lies largely in the fact that it is absolutely independent of the party's politics which divide the electorate. It is most important that the monarchy's representative should be equally independent, and that the people should have confidence that he is so. This is a very difficult requirement to satisfy when the candidate is one who has been in public life in the Dominion.


LIFE UNDER THE ATTLEE TERROR !!
VICTIM TORTURED FOR MAKING A NAUGHTY SPEECH !!!
GESTAPO THRILLER
GOW

DREAMLAND —*Copyright in all countries.*

Not So Intelligent

WHENEVER we get optimistic and suggest that politicians are showing increased intelligence, something happens to prove that some of them aren't. A week or two ago we remarked that little had been heard lately of the proposition that the Dominion should get out of the direct taxation sphere and leave it entirely to the provinces; and then on Tuesday of last week the Hon. Paul Beaulieu, Minister of Trade and Commerce in the Duplessis cabinet, gets up and tells the Canadian Federation of Mayors that the Dominion not only should get out of that sphere but has no constitutional right to be in it. "He felt that it was a debatable point whether the federal government was legally entitled to levy direct taxation," says the *Globe and Mail* report; "the B.N.A. Act failed clearly to give Ottawa this right."

DEATH OF A WAR

THE fire of humanity falls
but over prairie and peak the grime
of our living wreathes and appalls ;
the reeking smoke of our times
clouds every peering eye, and the children's fists
are smutted with history.

Now the limping migrations
disperse and the roaring coveys; now for a space
the seas uncloak the knives of the nations.
Only the soot of our being lingers
curling and whorling the whirling world.

We of the Janus race, the jiving
killer-creators, warring as pismires
and breeding more careless than ripples,
move and glister again from the heart's eclipse.

Somewhere now in this jangled air
surely a symphony waits for its players;
somewhere the levin of reason is poised
to splinter the stones of our sky.

Yet around and around our stereotyped dying
pirouettes dead the abstracted moon
and the Pleiades pulse no more to our sighing
than to the dumb tyrannosaur's doom.

O men who are metal vibrant
to love in his lightning searches
stand as electrons alert,
patterned and linked to his passage.
If this thinning of hate is all that hovers
we are blackened coils, and the flash
of implacable life leaps over.

EARLE BIRNEY

Well, the B.N.A. Act merely says that "the exclusive legislative authority of the Parliament of Canada extends to all matters coming within the classes of subjects next hereinafter enumerated: . . . . (3) The raising of money by any mode or system of taxation." In order to make sure that that explicit grant of power cannot be curtailed or limited by any other item in the Act, the customary phrase "Notwithstanding anything in this Act" is duly added.

Now we think that Mr. Beaulieu must be a fairly intelligent man, or he could not be holding high office in Mr. Duplessis' cabinet. If he is an intelligent man and has read that passage of the Act, he cannot possibly hold that it fails to give to Ottawa, in the clearest terms, the right to impose anything that can be called a tax. We are therefore forced to the conclusion that Mr. Beaulieu is discussing in public the meaning and effect of a document which he has not read; and we do not think that is awfully intelligent.

That the provinces *also* are granted by the same Act the right to direct taxation "within the province in order to the raising of a revenue for provincial purposes" is true. The point at issue arises from the fact that taxation has now reached such an intensity that both the Dominion and the provinces cannot continue to occupy the direct taxation sphere without killling the taxed object—incomes and inheritances. The Dominion cannot withdraw from that sphere because of its enormous needs. The provinces cannot be compelled to withdraw from it (except by a constitutional amendment, which would be extremely difficult to procure), and if Mr. Beaulieu states the Quebec view correctly (which he probably does) they will not withdraw from it. And eventually the combination of the two taxations will kill the taxable object; Canadians will cease to find it worth while to make incomes which fall under the higher tax rates, and to accumulate savings which will ultimately have to become inheritances.

Quebec Service Vote

THE Fort Erie *Times-Review*, commenting on the fact that Quebec was the only province where the Liberals got a higher percentage of the service vote than they did of the civilian vote, observes "Figure out what that means — because we can't." The explanation is surely not so difficult. The electors of Canada, civilian or service, who did not wish to vote Liberal had broadly three other choices: Progressive Conservative, C.C.F., and "Others." The Progressive Conservatives made practically no effort in Quebec outside of a few English-language constituencies. The C.C.F. made an effort with practically neglible results (2 per cent of the total vote). The anti-Government vote in Quebec was almost wholly in the column of the "Others," which in that case meant the various ultra-nationalist splinter parties or groups among the French-Canadians, with nothing else but an insignificant scattering of Social Crediters, Communists and other oddities.

It was not to be expected that any of these, least of all the ultra-nationalists, would prove very attractive to Quebeckers in the fighting forces, and there was nobody else to vote for but the Liberal candidates. It is conceivable that if the Progressive Conservatives had run conscriptionist candidates in more than a handful of constituencies they might have got a substantial service vote for them. But the most conscriptionist of service men could not vote for a conscriptionist candidate if none was running in his division, and we doubt if many French-Canadian service men would have voted for conscriptionists even if they had been available. The idea that a French-Canadian is anticonscriptionist only in order to avoid service, and loses his anti-conscriptionism as soon as he volunteers, is one of the graver errors which are too current among English-speaking Canadians.

Put in figures, the Quebec service voters gave the Conservatives 3 per cent of their vote more than the civilians did, but even that produced only 11 per cent; they gave the C.C.F. 12 per cent more, but even that produced only 14 per cent; and they gave the splinter groups 20 per cent less than the civilians did. This left 5 per cent to go into the Liberal column over and above what the civilians gave, raising the civilian vote of 45 per cent to 50 per cent. We do not find it surprising, for example, that Mayor Houde, fresh from his internment camp, got only 479 service votes even with the aid of a kind word from the Conservative organizer, while Mr. Fauteux, the Liberal, got 664. After all there was no Conservative candidate there, and whom, we would like to know, would the editor of the *Times Review* have voted for if he had a vote in that constituency?

Westerners Retire

THE Alberta newspapers last week contained news of the retirement of two men who went out to that province in its early days, indeed long before it was a province, taking with them little but a University of Toronto education and a lively and enterprising mind, and grew up with the country, ultimately becoming very influential in moulding its character and directing its thought. They cannot, however, be charged with leading it along the paths of Social Credit, a task which was left for a slightly younger generation.

District Court Judge J. A. Jackson of Lethbridge, went to Alberta in 1903 and was called to the bench in 1913. A leading athlete in his day, he was for several years president of the Canadian Amateur Athletic Union, and he devoted much time and interest to the Canadian Bar Association. Some two years ago he contributed an important article to SATURDAY NIGHT in which he advocated a world security organization whose chief weapon would be the power to compel publicity for the judgments of its courts in all countries. "I think publicity is all-important, for as long as people are kept in the dark their prejudices govern." But perhaps he will best be remembered for his conciliation work on farm debts in early days of the depression before legislation had caught up to the needs of the case.

"Balmer" Watt, associate editor and editor of the Edmonton *Journal* for thirty-three years, went to Alberta in 1905, and founded two other periodicals before attaching himself to the *Journal*. A class-mate of the editor-in-chief of SATURDAY NIGHT both at school and at 'Varsity, he has had a good deal of influence on the policies of this paper although he has never contributed directly to its columns. We know of no Canadian journalist, east or west, with a loftier conception of the obligations of the profession or a greater integrity in its practice.

The Passing Show

ECONOMISTS warn that over-production is the coming danger. As Confucius say, "plenty trouble ahead".

•

Canada's wartime liquor bill equals its insurance premiums, showing that many people prefer watered stock to security.

•

A Senator in Washington complains that the Russians have been horse-trading with the Americans. We rather thought they had been swapping driver's seats.

•

The Toronto *Telegram* proudly headlines "Service vote 65 per cent against King", thus slightly obscuring the fact that it was also 68 per cent against Coldwell and 74 per cent against Bracken.

•

We are a bit worried about the legality of some of these war crime charges, but obviously the munitions king can be prosecuted under the Krupped Practices Act.

•

A Toronto library reports finding wilted lettuce in a returned novel. Well, you can't expect lettuce to stay fresh in a book like "Forever Amber".

•

Wonder why the headliners persist in calling it the Gestapo Inquiry when Ogpu is much shorter.

•

Somehow we have a feeling that with a guaranteed income of $4,000 a year for life Senator McGeer is going to be much less reckless about the danger of inflation.

•

The *Financial News* (London, Eng.) describes the Canadian dollar as being "grossly undervalued". We get pretty much the same impression each time we go to the butcher for the weekend pot roast.

•

From a Halifax newspaper we learn that "returning Canadian soldiers were loud in their praises of the beauties of the English countryside". In fact quite a number are marrying them.

•

A Matter of Choice

There are rolls of solicitors, jealously kept,
There are rolls of dull parchment from which
the adept
Can read, though they ought to be cleaner.
There are rolls in the aeroplane, rolls on the
sea,
But the roll that brings most satisfaction to me
Is the one that encloses a wiener,

J. E. M.

•

The report that a prominent Canadian industrial organization is erecting a four million dollar nylon plant in Ontario seems to suggest a revival of the old custom of putting one's money in a stocking.

•

The Tokio story that the Japanese are determined not to co-operate with the Western world is borne out by a report from the Far East stating that units of the Allied navies sailing in enemy waters are treated with the utmost indifference by the Nip fleet.

•

With the promise of bigger and better raids to come, it should not be long now before the Japs will know positively that there is no place like home— except Germany.

•

The Attorney-General of New York, listing many who had lost their life-savings to Toronto mining promoters, cited the case of at least one clergyman. It cannot be said, however, that the reverend gentleman had not been warned of the dangers of laying up treasures on earth.

•

Viscount Wavell, Viceroy of India, the leading figure in the move to conciliate 400,000,000 people, and President of the Poetry Society in England, is said to have memorized over 12,000 lines of verse. He is now doing his best to hand out a line that will please his Indian friends.

•

An electric corporation announces a moisture-sensitive switch that will open and close windows according to the weather. This year, a one-way switch would just about fill the bill.

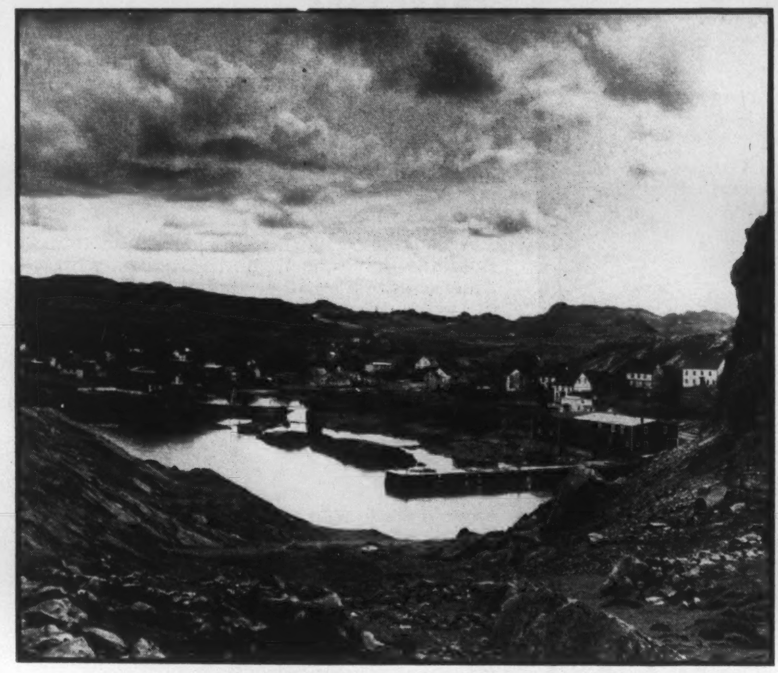
•

A wholesaler's journal reports that the number of girls' swim suits manufactured in Canada this year is equal to 2.35 per customer. From observation, however, we would say that .35 is just about right.

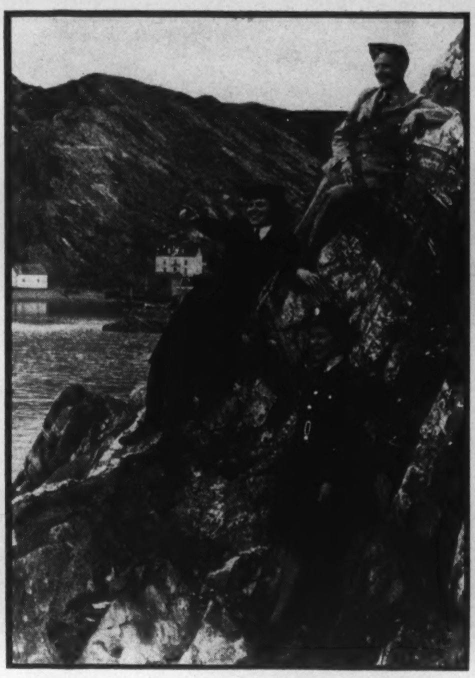
•

In a recent broadcast nature talk we learned that the bee can pull 300 times its own weight. The creature is even more effective when it goes into reverse.

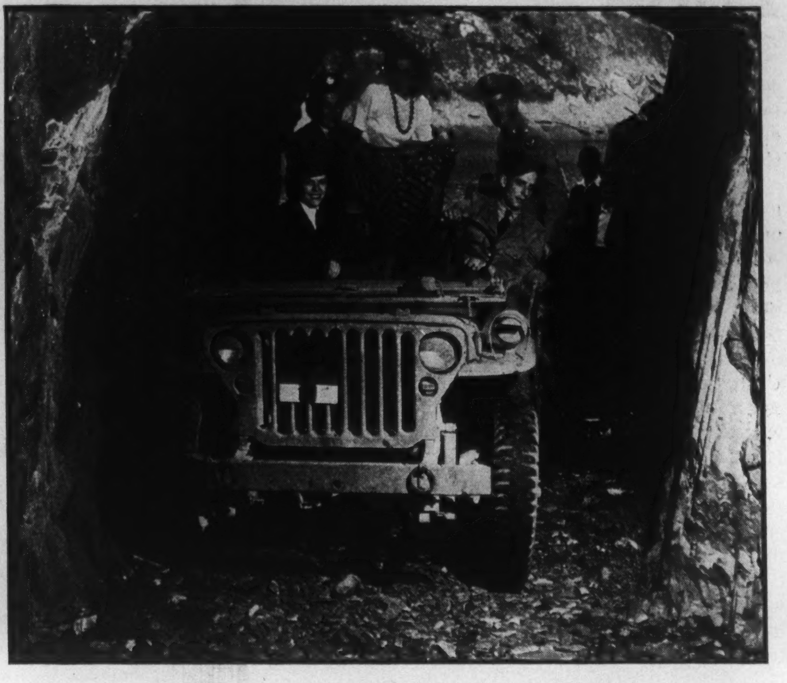
Canadians in Newfoundland Explore Brigus



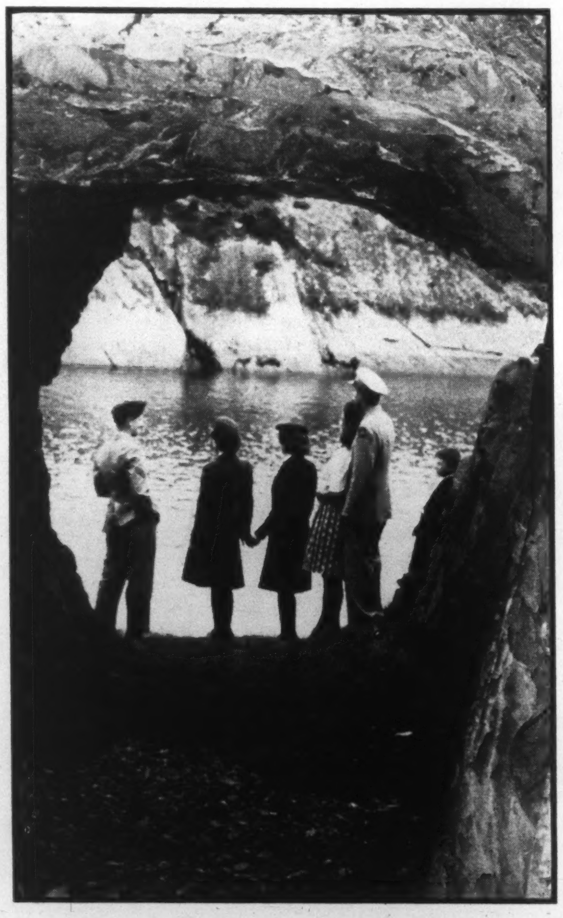
Against a backdrop of hills, Brigus, Newfoundland, nestles around this natural harbor, protected by frowning cliffs.



A rocky cliff ledge makes a splendid look-out for Army, Navy and Air Force.



The driver of this army jeep drives cautiously through the tunnel blasted in 1859 to give Abram Bartlett access to his anchorage.



This end of the tunnel opens into a quiet cove where fishing boats can lie at anchor.

ONCE many Canadians may not have known how the rest of the world lived, but the war changed all that. Sicily, Italy, France, Belgium, Holland, and now Germany, have all contributed to broaden the knowledge as well as the outlook of members of our Canadian forces and their friends. And not only far distant places, but even nearer ones like Newfoundland, which prior to the war, was for the most part a closed book to the average Canuck, now has certain very definite associations for Canadian servicemen and women who spent months on duty there.

Ask any of them six years ago about Newfoundland and the average one would mention vaguely that he knew it was the oldest crown colony, that its capital and chief port was St. John's . . . but well, it was a pretty bleak and rocky island. If he considered himself well-informed, he might tell you that cod-fishing was the chief industry.

But now many of Newfoundland's smaller centres (true, most of them are fishing villages) have been visited by service personnel, who have found time while on leave to explore historic places, like the town of Brigus, with which our pictures deal.

The first authentic reference to Brigus is to be found in the log of Sir John Barry, master of H.M.S. Bristol, who recorded in 1675 that John Wale of that place was exporting to Hampton, England, a cargo of fish on the vessel "John and Francis." The derivation of the name "Brigus" is purported to be a corruption of the name of the old English town "Brickhouse." Brigus was captured by French troops under D'Iberville in 1679. Final removal of threat of French attack was ensured by the Treaty of Utrecht in 1713 and Brigus began to thrive as a fishing settlement.

The town was also the hub of the early seal fishery in Newfoundland. The first successful voyage of a sealer from Brigus was made in the spring of 1798, when William Munden brought into port 10,000 seals in three trips. With the advent of steam sealers about 1860, Brigus' prosperity as a sealing centre began to decline. Today there is little left to show the wealth and enterprise of the early sealing masters.

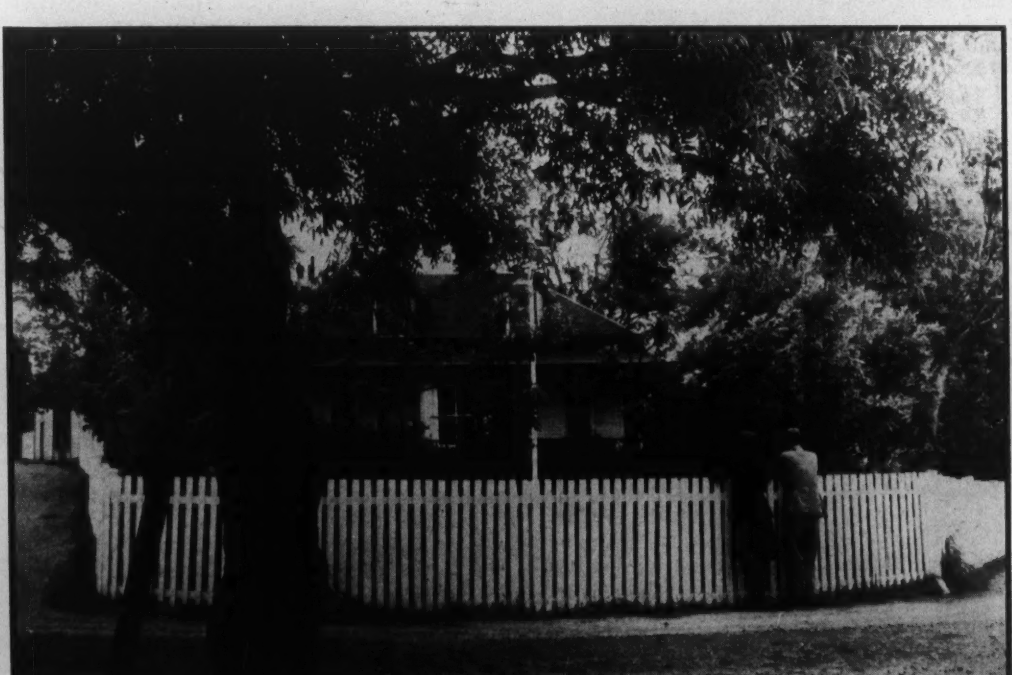
Brigus has also played its part in Arctic exploration. It was a Brigus man who commanded the "Panther" with the Nares expedition, and Will Norman captained the ship which rescued the Greely party off the north coast of Greenland in 1883.

Cap'n Bob Bartlett, skipper of the "Roosevelt," Admiral Peary's craft when he made his discovery of the North Pole, hails from Brigus and his schooner, the "Effie M. Morrisey" is known in Newfoundland waters and those of the far north.

Brigus sleeps today content in her history and happy in the tribute paid her men by the famous Peary who said: "No finer seamen or ice pilots can be found anywhere."

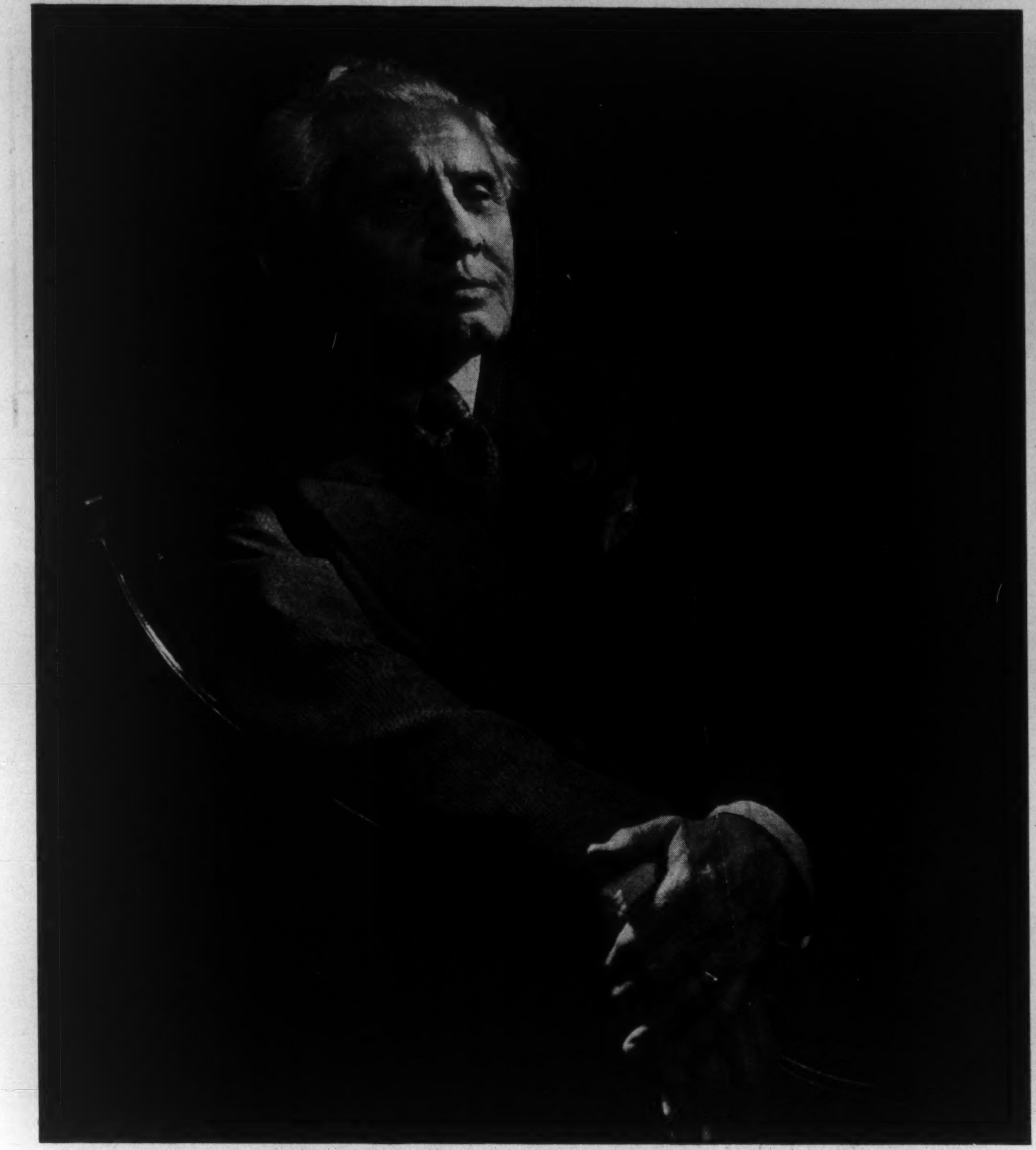
Navy, Army and Air Force adventure on a Newfoundland schooner during their explorations.

The visitors watch the Brigus men prepare to put off to nearby fishing grounds.

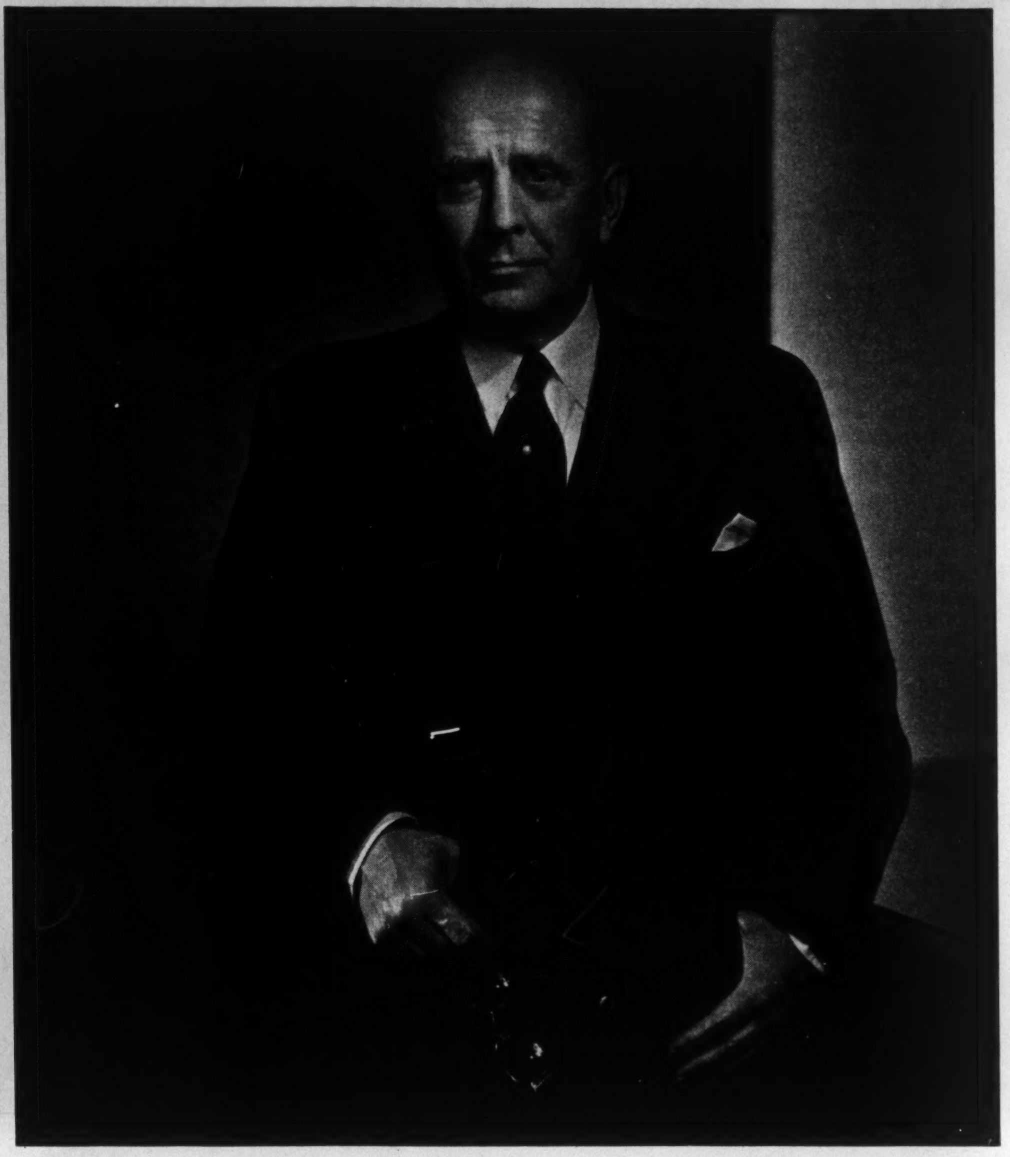


The home of Cap'n "Bob" Bartlett at Brigus, framed by a three hundred year old tree.

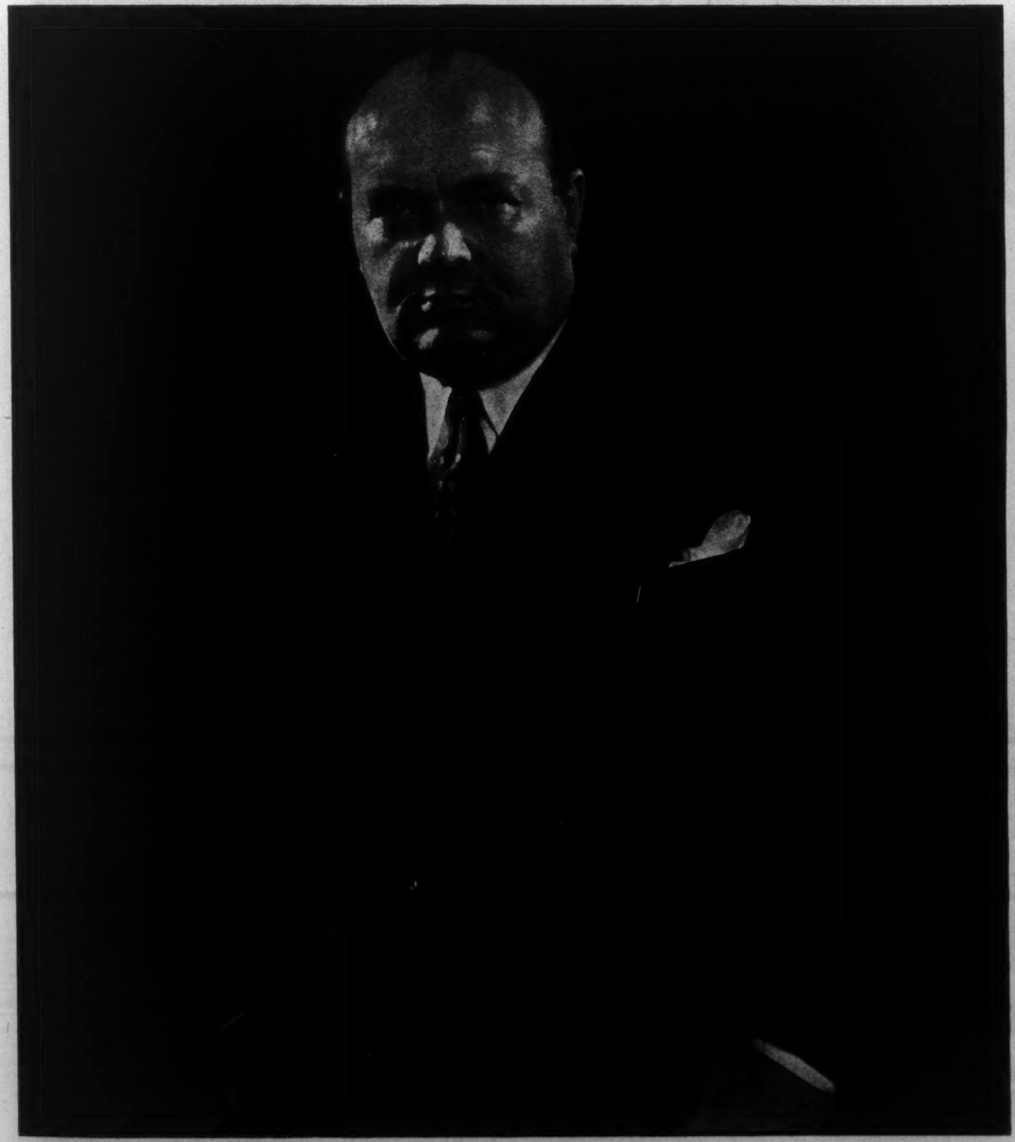
Karsh Presents Key Figures in Postwar Europe



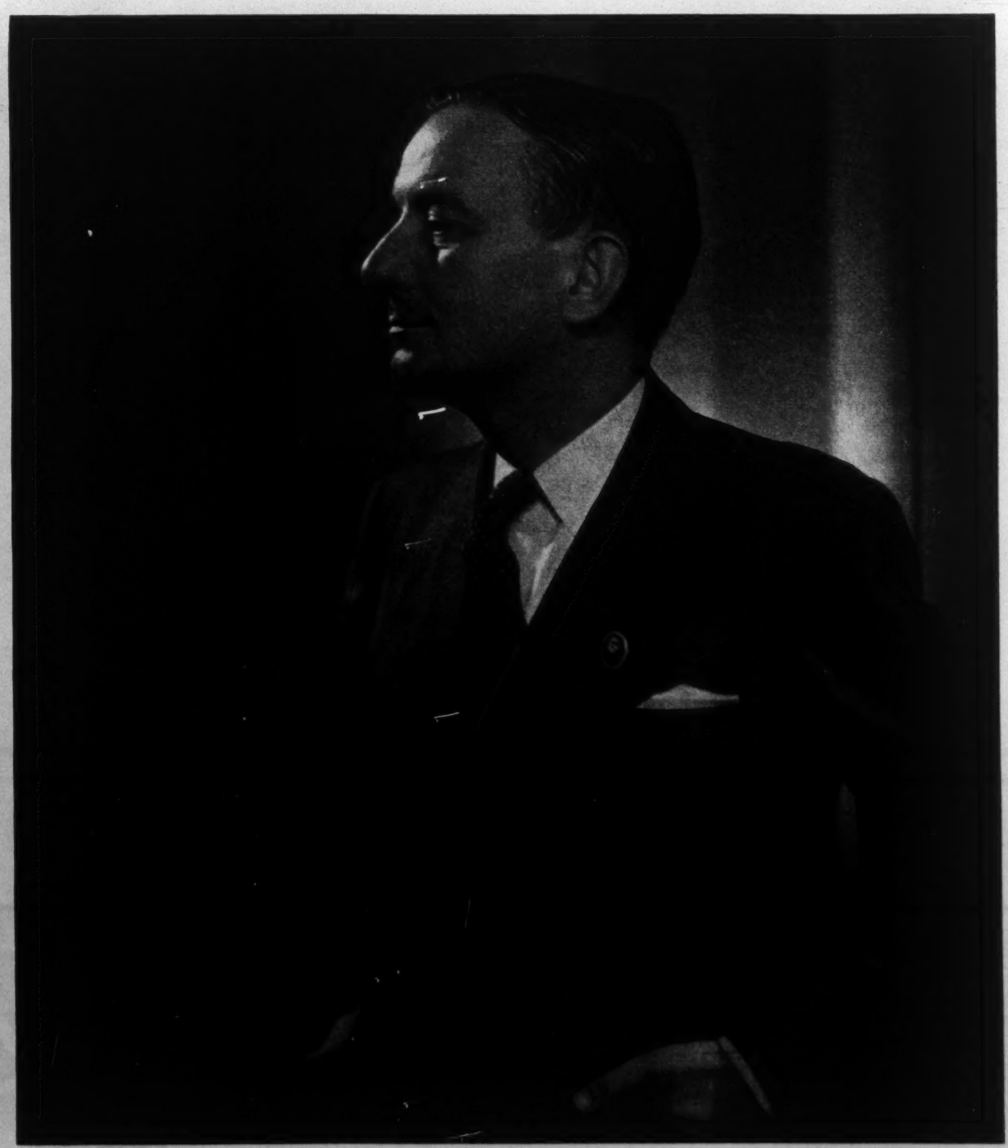
Karsh's portrait of Joseph Paul-Boncour, French senator and former Premier, dramatically emphasizes his acknowledged resemblance to Robespierre, fiery radical of the French Revolution. Former permanent French delegate to the League of Nations, Boncour has always held: "There will be no international law without international force."



Liberty is very dear to Czechoslovakia, but its wise and experienced Foreign Minister, Jan Masaryk, seeks first of all national survival, as the prerequisite to national freedom. The result has been to draw Czechoslovakia inevitably into the military and political sphere of Russia even though in outlook its people are essentially Western European.



Paul-Henri Spaak, Belgian Foreign Minister, is a barrister by training, a liberal by direct heredity (his grandfather, Paul Janson, was Belgium's first liberal leader, and his mother, the first Belgian woman senator, who fought untiringly for the rights of the working class women). A member of the Belgian Labor Party, Spaak was Premier in 1937-38.



French Foreign Minister Georges Bidault, who had his first bitter taste of diplomatic disaster in the Levant crisis, is one of France's new leaders, bred of the Resistance Movement. Young enough to have fought in both wars, Bidault, after release from German prison in 1941, went underground and eventually became National Resistance Council President.

Where "Reform" Tories Fit In British Scene

By HUGH MOLSON, M.P.

One of the most interesting developments in British politics, and a factor which will play its part in Thursday's Election, has been the growth of the "Reform Committee" within the Conservative Party. As outlined by Mr. Molson here, it has been a liberal force within the Party which has had considerable success in counteracting the extremely reactionary element.

The writer was recently elected Chairman of the Committee.

London.

SOME satisfaction and more surprise have been expressed at the inclusion of so many Tory Reformers in the new Government. The total number of "Reform" Ministers is now six.

What is the significance of the Prime Minister's benevolence towards a group which was once castigated as a Cave of Adullam, as politicians call dissenting groups they dislike?

It is not only that Mr. Churchill himself has been lonely in his time and has advocated principles from an independent position with great success. He is also by inheritance as well as by conviction a Tory Reformer himself. Our very name was chosen in 1943 with particular reference to the Tory Democracy of Lord Randolph Churchill sixty years ago.

Through all the divagations of his varied political life the Prime Minister has been a champion of Social Reform or in Disraeli's words "the elevation of the masses." He must therefore always have been sympathetic to the ideals of Tory Reform.

In Canada there must be curiosity regarding Tory Reform. What does it mean? What has it done? Is there any future in it?

We originally came together to urge upon the Government the adoption of the principles of the Beveridge Report. When the White Paper on Social Insurance was ultimately published it went in many respects further than the Beveridge Report and was warmly welcomed by us in broad principle. Because this is now a recorded fact it does not follow that the same result would have ensued had the Tory Reform Committee not been formed and taken the line it did. If anyone thinks that social security is not a Tory doctrine let him read the speeches in which Disraeli bitterly attacked the "means test" as introduced under the Poor Law Act, 1834, passed by the new Radical Government brought into power by the extension of the franchise.

Having once come together it was apparent that many of us would be able to continue to work together on other subjects. Our first sustained campaign was on the Catering Bill, when we gave consistent support to Mr. Bevin, and without it he could not have put the Bill on the Statute Book.

Britain wants more hotels, restaurants and pubs, but not on the backs of sweated labour. Down to the break up of the Coalition we gave the same steady support in Committee to Mr. Hugh Dalton's Distribution of Industry Bill.

Backing Efficiency

While the Tory Reform Committee was satisfied with the series of White Papers dealing with domestic reconstruction, we felt that Full Employment would not in itself be sufficient unless British industry was given the tools and organization necessary to make it as efficient as any of our overseas competitors.

We recently, therefore, published "Tools for the Next Job" in order to draw attention to the fact that Britain, the original home of the Industrial Revolution, now no longer is the industrial leader of the world and that the average English worker produces only half the work that an American worker produces in a shorter working year.

We have therefore welcomed and supported the Income Tax Bill and all other steps by which Sir John Anderson is providing industry with the financial resources needed for large scale re-equipment.

We have not hesitated to say that in the early years of peace the people should save money and restrict their consumption in order that the nation's resources may be used for the re-equipment of industry on a great scale.

There never, we believe, has been a pure system of Capitalism, Free Competition and *Laissez-faire*, or if there has been, it disappeared long ago. We accept the responsibility of the State to provide a framework which will direct the activities of industry so that they serve the national interest, but at the same time leave individual enterprises and persons free to exercise initiative and energy and encourage them to do so by allowing them to retain profits.

Our Report on the coal industry makes exactly the same recommendations as the official Reid Report which followed it 12 months later. It avoids both the monopolistic set-up under which Mr. Robert Foot would have enabled the coalowners to put any increase in the cost of coal on the consumer and the Labor Party's nationalization which would put it on the taxpayer.

Just as we are "planners" of industry so we believe in the planned use of the land of Britain. The comparative failure of planning since the Act of 1932 is chiefly due to the financial problems not having been solved.

We put forward proposals of our own on this subject in a series of bulletins, and in June 1944 the Government produced a White Paper which, without going quite so far, accepted the broad principles. It really commits the leaders of the Conservative Party to the principle of intercepting for the State an increase in prices brought about by town planning.

Our most conspicuous success occurred in the proceedings on the Bill to enable the blitzed cities to be rebuilt. The Government was committed to the general principle of buying sites and houses at the 1939 price. As this would obviously have involved hardship where a small man was evicted from his house and given its 1939 price, while he would have to obtain alternative accommodation at the 1944 price, the Government proposed to give an extra percentage to men living in small houses.

Stood Up For Rich Too

It seemed to us that if it was a hardship and an injustice to treat poor men in this way, it was equally unjust and harsh to treat rich men or businesses in that way. We therefore put down amendments to give a certain percentage increase over the 1939 price to all occupiers.

We were the first group in the House to take an interest in civil aviation and urge its separation from the Air Ministry. We foresaw the importance of air transport, although naturally we did not know the transportation of troops and supplies by air would be the deciding factor in the campaign to liberate Burma.

It was at least in part as a result of our insistence that a Ministry of Civil Aviation was set up and we reaped

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our reward when Robert Perkins, one of our members was made Parliamentary Secretary.

We reached the climax of our notoriety with the Education Bill, which we followed closely and supported on most points. We had, however, accepted the principle of equal pay for men and women for equal work in our manifesto, and we felt, therefore, bound to put down an amendment to apply it to the teaching profession.

The only defeat which Mr. Churchill's first administration ever sustained was when we pressed our amendment to a division and put the Government into a minority of one.

Many of the candidates standing at the General Election have been in close touch with us and have subscribed to receive our literature. It may well be, therefore, that the Tory Reform Committee in the new Parliament will be larger and more influential than it has been in the present one.

* * *

Sweden Is Ready To Help Others

By GEORGE AXELSSON

Stockholm.

STOCKHOLM, one of the main neutral listening posts for belligerent Europe during the War, is now readapting itself to unspectacular peace-time life.

Outwardly, existence in this capital has not yet changed much. Stockholm has throughout the war remained a peaceful haven in war-torn Europe. There has been no black-out, no real food shortage except seasonally, nor has there been any serious housing shortage.

All the amenities of peace-time life, or nearly all of them, have been available here. The gourmet, the wine connoisseur and the lover of excellent French brandies have all along been able to satisfy their cravings. Standard brands of British and American cigarettes and pipe tobacco have nearly always been on sale, and so has real coffee. Only of good cigars has there been a shortage.

Still there is a change. The psychological pressure exerted by the war has eased. The demonstrations of joy, unparalleled in the history of this capital of the stolid Swedes, bear witness to the fact that the population hailed the end of the war in Europe as a vast relief and blessing.

More tangible evidence of the beginning of a return to peace--time normalcy have already come in the cancellation as from July 1, of the partial mobilization scheme under which all Swedes of military age have in turn been drafted for varying lengths of service. The liberty of the press has been restored fully, and the law empowering the authorities to tap telephone conversations and open mail has not been renewed.

Sweden's peace-time planning revolves around avoiding unemployment and promoting suitable markets for the country's export products —iron ore, lumber, and so on. Huge sums have been earmarked as credits to prospective buyers and allotted towards relief for other nations.

As an adherent to the International Shipping Pool, Sweden is contributing the major part of its ocean-going tonnage to such tasks of relief and trade revival as pool direction judges to be most urgent. To break the country's maritime isolation more quickly, the Swedish Navy early started mine-sweeping round the coasts.

As in the past, Sweden's foreign policy must continue to be guided by the country's geographical position.

The wartime coalition Cabinet, from Conservatives to Social Democrats, remains in office but a reshuffle seems indicated and will perhaps take place this autumn.

Swedes generally have no illusions of a quick return to peace conditions. The tax burden will remain onerous for the wealthy and medium salaried. The man in the street returning from military service, is not too certain of finding a job and altogether every Swede faces the prospect of food rations being diminished in order to help neighbors.

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THE OTTAWA LETTER

Success of New Conference Will Rest on Vision and Tolerance

By WILFRID EGGLESTON

WHEN the premiers and their colleagues meet here on August 6 in a second effort to launch a Dominion-Provincial Conference, the Canadian people will be given an exceptional opportunity to size up the calibre of their statesmenship. It will be a gathering which can only succeed by the employment of much vision, tolerance and capacity, and it can be wrecked again, as it was wrecked once before, by men who place their own sectional or selfish ambitions before the general welfare of Canada.

Since the Dominion Parliament meets on August 23, the Conference of August 6 will presumably adjourn for prolonged study and negotiation after a short preliminary session. As I understand the arrangements, the Dominion Parliament will lead off the discussion with a concise summary of its own proposals, advanced for purposes of debate and amendment. Provinces may have their own counter-proposals. Committees will then be set up, presumably the same four as those proposed in January, 1941, namely, Finance, Labor and Unemployment, Special Problems, and the Constitution. These committees will hold some sessions at Ottawa during the week of August 6, and will then make arrangements for further discussion after adjournment. The plenary conference will meet again when the Dominion Parliament has concluded its session, possibly as early as October, possibly not until January.

All this assumes that the Conference will not blow up again in ignominious dissension. Considering the explosive elements which are to be brought together into one conference room next August, one should hope for the best but refuse to be surprised at anything.

I sometimes wonder if public men sense that on these historic occasions they are on trial, not only before the jury of their own time but before all posterity. The permanent records of such meetings, as that of January 1941, will be mulled over by Canadian historians for hundreds of years to come, just as the research staff of the Rowell-Sirois Commission gathered up, read and critically examined every scrap of material they could find relating to the meetings of 1864, 1865 and 1866 at Charlottetown, Quebec and London, preceding Confederation.

A re-reading of the official record of the Dominion-Provincial Conference of 1941 even at this short interval of time is an eye-opener. The whole setting falls into perspective. Mackenzie King was at first opposed to holding such a conference in wartime. He was, however, urged by Ilsley and other Cabinet colleagues that the efficient prosecution of the war required an understanding on taxation and related matters, and eventually agreed. The provincial governments were all invited, and they all turned up. The plenary session got away in an atmosphere of stately, momentous, if slightly stuffy, documentation. In less than two days it had been blown sky-high, and the extensive staffs brought together at Ottawa at great expense and after prolonged adjustments (the postponement of provincial legislatures and the like) disbanded to the several parts of Canada in an atmosphere of acrid futility and chagrin.

The Record

It is perfectly clear what elements broke up the 1941 Conference. Every word is there in the record.

Premier Aberhart glimpsed in the gathering the sinister machinations of the "money powers":

"Our people will ask, 'Why are they so anxious to raise an issue like this when we all have our hands full with the job of the war?' And the whisper has gone around, 'It is the money powers'." he said.

". . . I maintain that it would be most unfortunate if the idea gains popular credence that there is a concerted and deliberate attempt being made by the money powers to increase centralized control of our national life while our attention is fully occupied with the prosecution of our war effort, and that thereby there is developing an endeavor to obtain an unfair advantage over the people by means of imposing upon them a crushing debt structure under which they will be further enslaved."

Premier Pattullo was less mysterious. He came right out in the open, as he did when the Commission met in Victoria, when he said in effect: "If you birds at Ottawa will keep out of our pantry, we shall be able to give our citizens as high a standard of education and social services as any in the world."

Plain Speaking

What he said at Ottawa in 1941 was this:

"The Dominion Government, because of the exigencies of the last, war, found it necessary to impose an income tax, and that action precluded our province developing in the way it should have developed. . . Our province is in wonderful shape today—no question about that. We are paying one hundred cents on the dollar but we do not want to be hogtied and hamstrung, and that is exactly what will happen if this report is implemented."

But it was Premier Hepburn who loomed largest, and set the tone of the gathering:

He complained, right at the outset:

"We were not informed nor consulted with regard to the terms of reference contained in the order in Council passed by the Dominion Cabinet which gave life to the Commission itself.

"When Ontario's presentation was made we asked for nothing. When the findings were agreed upon by the commissioners, Ontario had no representative, Mr. Rowell having long retired because of ill health. But later on we were presented with a costly five hundred thousand dollar report —the product of the minds of three professors and a Winnipeg newspaperman, none of whom had any governmental administrative experience. . .

"As a political observer I say that there is a fast developing body of opinion, not without cause, now promoting the idea that behind this untimely move, ostensibly as a war measure, is a well-cooked, nefarious deal to make good the losses in depreciation of certain bonds held largely by financial houses, to collect unpaid interest on Alberta bonds and to cause a sharp appreciation in bonds of certain provinces. . ."

And much more of similar tenor and temper. On the second day Mr. McQuesten was put up by Premier Hepburn to tell the assembly "I am authorized to announce that our association with this so-called conference is over." After which the inimitable "Mitch" said his *au revoir* in these words: "There is no alternative open to my colleagues and myself but to withdraw and to leave these wreckers of confederation, under the guise of patriotism, to carry on their nefarious work."

John Bracken, by contrast, spoke like a statesman.

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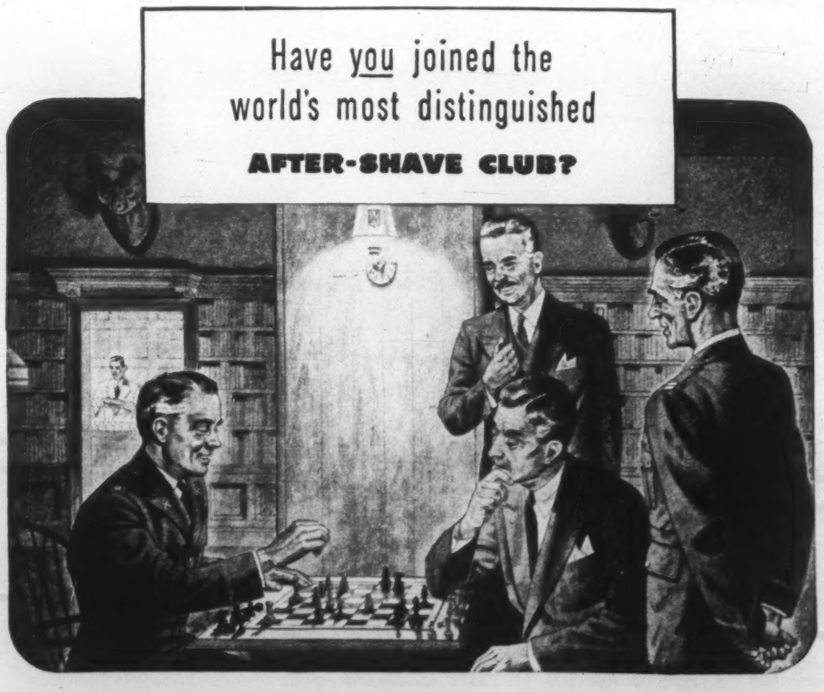
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Japanese Loyalty Isn't Bound to Imperialism

By PERCY PRICE

Loyalty, Mr. Price says, has been and still is the central virtue in Japanese ethics. It has been so tenacious and powerful an impulse that it may seem to disqualify the Japanese from ever participating whole heartedly in any world organization.

This article is the third in a series by Mr. Price. It points out that Japanese loyalty itself has changed greatly in history especially during the modern period and should be able to adapt itself to the new world as we have it today.

IS JAPAN to be an indigestible lump in the stomach of the United Nations Organization now taking shape? We can only judge a nation by what she has done in the past and judged on that basis Japan is one of the most adaptable nations in the world.

Her modern history extends back only ninety years. Before that she was a feudal nation depending for her subsistence on agriculture with no foreign trade and very little trade between the different feudal states. Fear of foreign aggression 250 years ago led Japan to cut relations with foreign states and to prohibit the building of large sea-going ships which would be necessary for that purpose.

But, when finally in 1859 she was forced by Western powers to open her ports to trade she very quickly adapted herself to the new conditions. And greatly humiliated to find that foreign nations with their great ships and guns could easily defeat her own forces, she determined to find out for herself the secret of the strength of the foreign powers. To this end she sent to the West many of her brightest young men to study Western conditions for themsleves.

They reported in the main, two things; firstly, the superiority of the ships and weapons used by the Western powers was due to the application of modern science, and secondly, the large sums of money necessary to produce such equipment came from modern industry, organized on the factory basis. At that time the Japanese knew nothing of science and their industry was of the small household variety. The Japanese statesmen, however, determined that their people should learn science and apply it to both war and industry and by so doing they hoped to so equip themselves that no foreigner could ever successfully invade their shores.

Government Set Up Industry

Then began one of the most rapid and amazing transformations that has ever taken place in any nation. Having no capitalists to undertake modern industry the government itself took up the task of setting up in Japan the various types of modern factories. In many cases foreign workmen were employed to teach the Japanese. For half a century this process went on until Japan was manufacturing for export on a large scale and was able to compete with even Great Britain in the manufacture of cotton. The Japanese too created great steamship lines. They began this great undertaking by using ships bought from England or other Western nations but the time came when they could build their own ships.

From the very beginning it was the policy of the government to act as pioneers in establishing new industries wherever necessary but when once launched these were turned over to private enterprise. The result was the gradual growth of great manufacturing and trading families which began to pile up reserves of capital with which to establish great banks. This capital was used to finance many of the new ventures and also to extend the old.

Starting from scratch, in less than one hundred years, Japan became one of the great industrial nations, but her method of development stands out in great contrast to that of Great Britain. The British government had neither plan nor purpose in the development of her industries. Her tradesmen, following their natural instinct, roamed all over the world, making money wherever they could. The government might help them if they got into trouble but otherwise left them alone.

In Japan the situation was quite the opposite. It was the government which did the planning and took the risks, and they had a definite purpose in what they set out to do. They were trying to build up a nation strong enough to hold her own against the world. As has been indicated above, great industrial families grew up in Japan representing perhaps the greatest concentration of capital in any nation in the world. These families were about twelve in number but three or four of them greatly overshadowed all the rest. These great families became strong enough to hold the military at bay. What they wanted was an orderly world in which they could buy and sell. They were conservative and did not wish to risk war unless absolutely necessary.

When, however, war was once declared they used their whole influence and resources to back the government. Money for the Japanese is never wholly their own. The head of the family regards himself as a trustee for the whole family, cousins included. The great capitalists also feel that the money they hold must be placed at the disposal of the government if there is real need.

Labor Movement

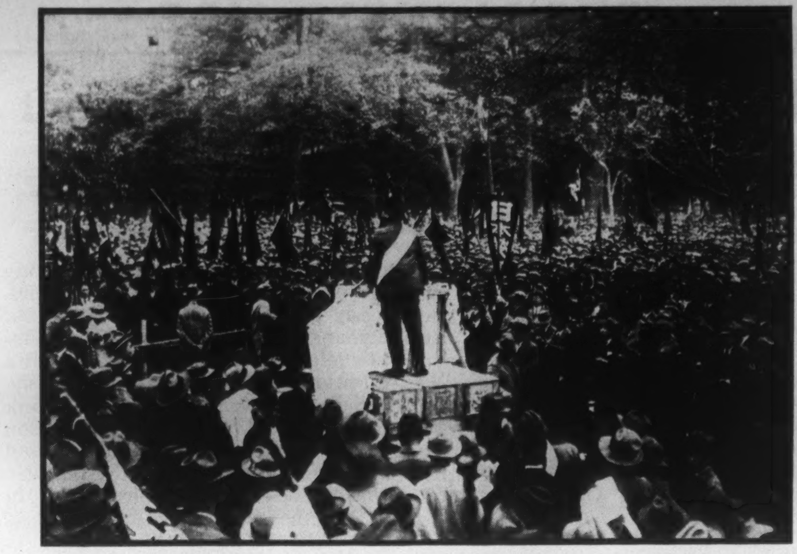
Interesting developments follow in the wake of Japan's industrial revolution. They show that the moral standards of the Japanese are not unchangeable, forever abiding principles that persist in the face of any changing conditions. This is well illustrated by the development of the labor movement in spite of the ancient teaching of loyalty to masters. As the factory system developed the same evils of long hours, night work, the use of young children as workers, and bad working conditions, made their appearance just as in England in the beginning of the industrial revolution. Japanese workmen discovered that the employers did not look after their welfare and if they wished to improve their lot they had to take the necessary steps themselves.

The government forbade strikes but public opinion grew so strong that finally labor unions were declared legal and they developed much in the same way as in Western nations. Following the model of British labor a labor party was set up which made a very hopeful beginning in the Diet.

For the first twenty years most of the labor union leaders were Christians but after the Russian Revolution a strong Communistic tide set in and labor became more red in thought and action. In that period, extending from the great earthquake in 1923 to the invasion of Manchuria in 1931 the government was controlled by the big financial families but they proved unable to stop the rapid spread of communistic ideas.

The place where Communism had its most rapid development was not so much among the laborers as in the schools and colleges. Some well known professors were discharged from their posts for teaching radical ideas and all social study in the universities was discontinued. In spite of this Communism increased among the students and often the brightest students in the universities were imprisoned because of their radical views. When it is remembered that the Russian revolution was a movement from below which overthrew the Russian reigning house and that **the same ideas found lodging in the** minds of Japanese students we can get some idea of how far they had swung from the teaching of loyalty to the Imperial family.

Very serious results might have developed from that had not the military invaded Manchuria in 1931 and by so doing brought down on Japan the condemnation of the whole world. This foreign criticism had the effect of arousing the patriotism of both students and laborers with the result that Communism faded out of the picture to give place to nationalism. This coincided with the change in emphasis of the Soviet government. Stalin had ousted Trotsky. "Communism in one country" had won over "international communism." This made it easier for Japanese Communists to swing to nationalism.



May Day celebration at Neno Park Tokyo in 1930.

Loyalty Can Change

This is an interesting bit of history but it is important that we do not miss its significance. Both laborers and students, and especially the latter, turned away from the fundamental teaching in regard to loyalty. This shows beyond doubt that deep as is the Japanese sense of loyalty, it is not the unchanging thing that many people think it is. Not only does the Japanese mind readily adapt itself to new conditions but its very moral ideals come under revision.

If we study Japanese history we will be struck by the fact that loyalty, so much stressed in Japanese ethics, means different things at different times. At the present time Japanese feel the obligation to be loyal to the Emperor but in the Tokugawa era, when Japan was ruled by a military ruler, loyalty in part, at least, was directed toward him or in many cases simply to the local feudal lord. Loyalty remains in Japan but the person to whom loyalty is due changes according to the circumstances of the age.

We are now forming a United Nations Organization. If this is to succeed it can only be on the basis of the loyalty and devotion of the nations which brought it into being. If it serves a useful purpose and is able to prevent war it will certainly meet with world wide support.

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THE LIGHTER SIDE

Polls, Surveys and the Dominant Influence of the Mass Woman

By MARY LOWREY ROSS

ONE evening several weeks ago a national pollster dropped in to sample my political opinions. He had quite a number of questions to ask and I answered them all and even threw in a number of off-the-record comments on various issues and candidates. The pollster wasn't interested in these however. He merely checked the "Yes" and "No" columns, leaving the "No Opinion" column blank.

"How do you intend to vote in the Federal election?" he asked presently.

It seemed to me that by now it was time to throw the meeting open for discussion. "I'll tell you if you'll tell me," I said, "How are you going to vote in the Federal election?"

He explained that political discussion was not the purpose of the poll, which was intended merely to assemble and tabulate opinion.

"Why?" I asked.

My pollster said patiently, that the poll was merely a public service designed to supply the voters with advance information on the election.

"Why not just let them wait till election day?" I asked.

The pollster, after an attempt to grapple with this idea gave it up and returning to his tabulations, asked me how I intended to cast my federal vote; which brought us back to our original impasse. Why I argued should the pollster's vote be kept private while mine had to be requisitioned for Society? If he would surrender his opinion I would surrender mine. In the end he left in search of a more accommodating prospect (Housewife, Income bracket B, Age-Group C) leaving me in a state of mixed feeling—partly rueful, since he was a polite young man engaged in earning his living, partly triumphant, since I had succeeded in striking a blow for the Individual as opposed to the Mass Woman.

THE Mass Woman is one of the stranger creations of our times. She has opinions without identity and habits without corporality. She is without feature shape or outline, a completely passive subject existing only for tabulation. She is also endlessly garrulous, willing to pour out demands, complaints and the intimate details of her life at the drop of a questionnaire. Among the things she demands are vacuum cleaners, Frank Sinatra, two-way stretch foundation garments, security, soap opera, and a recognized position in the postwar world. Society will probably see to it that she gets as many of these as possible, because the Mass Woman is society's spoiled darling.

The Mass Woman sleeps in a nightgown, and usually on her right side. She is a vitamin addict. She has two children and gets two permanent waves a year. She is faithful to her husband but occasionally has unfaithful thoughts about him. She reads, and occasionally smokes, in bed. All these confidences and a thousand more she is ready to pour out the instant anyone approaches her with a survey. At the same time she is a stealthy creature, living a dark life in files and dossiers and emerging only occasionally for a quick airing in magazine and press surveys. She is however all-powerful and the individual man or woman has little chance against her. Even the Mass Man has to take second place to her. In our civilization it is the Mass Woman who wears the pants.

It is obvious that both the Mass Man and the Mass Woman are the special creation of surveys. And the surveys, having brought these monsters into being, are now kept constantly busy watching, analyzing, checking and consulting their creatures. As the study extends, more and more surveyors have to be requisitioned for the task. All over the continents in offices, universities and laboratories they are carrying on their research investigations as feverishly as though the Mass Man and Mass Woman were newcomers to the planet—which in a sense they are. What do they eat? What are their sex, church and voting habits, How often do they wash their underwear? What is the relation of twin beds to their birth and divorce rates? Do they write letters home when absent? Do they lick the stamp before they do the envelope or the envelope before the stamp?

At this stage it is difficult to say how far the survey *mystique* may develop. It may end with everyone living by taking in each other's opinions and everybody directly responsible to and dependent on a central Department of Useless Information for the distribution of non-vital statistics. We may even turn into the sort of society described by Charles Kingsley a century ago—a society so dedicated to useless information that it turned eventually into a crop of turnips, rooted in the ground and crying to every passerby, "Can you please tell me anything at all, about anything you like to?"

ABOUT a week after my encounter with the public opinion pollster, I had a political conversation with my vegetable man.

He came into the kitchen the morning after the election and setting his basket down on the table said bitterly that the electorate ought to have its head read.

"Oh well people get the kind of government they ask for," I said, "Have you got any potatoes?"

"No potatoes," he said, "what do you mean the government they ask for. Look I get around a lot on this route and I've heard of some pretty funny things that have gone on in this election."

He went on to describe what he had heard. There had been people who checked their names on the voters' list only to discover that the names had mysteriously disappeared before they reached the polling booth. There had been foreigners hustled to the polls who didn't know any English except the candidate's name and couldn't read a word except the same name which they had been taught to make out on the ballot. "If you don't believe me you can ask my brother out on the truck," he said.

"I believe you," I said, "do you think you can have potatoes by Friday?"

He shook his head. "Not likely. There's a potato racket going on just like there was a couple of years ago. There's lots of potatoes but somebody's holding out on them. Listen, I've heard that some places they're dumping them by the car-load."

Society, we agreed, was unfathomably corrupt.

THE above, I have discovered, was a sample conversation between the Mass Man and Mass Woman. It seems that a professor of research psychology in an American University recently made a survey on wartime rumors, trying out twelve current rumors, all of them false, on a cross-section of 537 citizens. His findings were that men believed more rumors than women because men got about more and heard more rumors. Typical believers in rumors were salesmen, housewives and frustrated and angry people.

There is no escaping the Mass Woman. No matter how you may fight for your individual identity you are bound to merge with her in the end. I read the article through—it was, inevitably, under the Science column of a popular weekly—and when I had finished it there seemed to be nothing to do but crawl into my pigeon hole and pull the hole in after me.

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Smuts Stands Out As A Great Adventurer

By WALTER ELLIOTT

Canada is welcoming the senior statesman of the Empire.

Inherent in Field Marshal Smuts' destiny, Mr. Elliott says, is a mixture of contemplation with violent adventure. It has held good since his youth and will not doubt be a feature of his old age should that period ever supervene.

IN WEST AFRICA I met a traveller who, not long before, had parted from Smuts.

"How was he?" I asked.

"He was all right," said my friend. "His nose was a bit scratched."

"Oh. How was that?" said I.

"He had fallen over a cliff," said my friend. "He had been climbing about on Table Mountain."

A man's life is very much of a pattern. As it begins, so it goes on. The mixture of contemplation with violent adventure, which is apparently inherent in Smuts's destiny, has held good since his youth, and will no doubt be a feature of his old age, should that period ever supervene.

His first fame was as a man of books, a student, a lawyer. His next was as a guerrilla fighter. His next was as a peacemaker; he and his great associate, General Botha. They made peace, a peace between British and Boers, which has ridden out 40 of the stormiest years in history.

But that peace was woven through and through with violence. It was, like other of Smuts's conceptions, a dynamic, not a static affair. To preserve that peace he fought in 1914, first a civil war, though a short one, with some of his old Boer comrades-in-arms. Then he fought a campaign in South-west Africa, against the Germans and the desert. Then he fought a campaign in Tanganyika against the Germans and the jungle. He won all these wars. Then he came to England.

Trouble at Home

At this point the other rhythm of his life re-emerged. He became a peacemaker again. Both in domestic and in foreign affairs he strove to assuage wrath, and to get men to be friends. He worked with the great men of that time, for the League of Nations; also for a City of Refuge for the Jews; also for tolerance and comprehension of Russia. He succeeded "as well as ill," as the French say. He went home—a Premier, a younger statesman, one who had known many men and cities and been honored by them all. But the fury of the war ran long after its termination (as indeed may happen once more) and broke out again and again, in the most distant and widely severed lands—in Afghanistan, in Asia Minor—in South Africa.

There was in 1922 a strange rising, almost a rebellion, in Johannesburg and all along the Rand. It passed unnoticed in the rest of the world. But it convulsed South Africa. It was full of heat and passion and cruelty.

Smuts called out the commandos and broke it. He did not escape the usual consequences of success in a civil war; the foundations of his power dissolved, the constituencies turned against his Government, his party was swept away, he himself was defeated in his own constituency.

He took up botany, he took up philosophy, he became an Opposition leader in the South African Parliament. He remained as always, a traveller; he became, or remained, a farmer (no Boer is ever very far from the land). He settled down at his house outside Pretoria at Irene, which means Peace.

The decorations of that house are, at one end, a great flag captured in war from the British and at the other a great flag captured in war from the Germans: Smuts's definition of peace.

From this house he worked to hold together his party, to moderate and control the unreasoning African bitterness which springs up, here and there, unaccountably, instantaneously, between Boer and Briton, like the dust-devils of these lands.

In the economic crisis of the 'thirties South Africa held on longer than most, but was eventually driven from her moorings at the gold standard, only a few years before the present war. Smuts joined a coalition of all the parties as second-in-command to his old friend and enemy, General Hertzog. So he was in the Government then when the latest and greatest of all the great storms began to blow.

"Well, what is it to be?" said Smuts to Hertzog in the fateful days when everyone could see that this time it was war. "It is to be neutrality," said Hertzog. "Neutrality?" said Smuts. "I cannot be neutral. I do not know how." "Then you will be beaten," said Hertzog. "We know. We have the majority. We have already reckoned up our votes."

"That is as it may be," said Smuts. "On Monday I shall oppose you on our own Front Bench. Parliament must decide."

Before the debate he went botanizing. He had no more to say, or think, or do. He knew exactly the course he would take.

On the Monday battle was joined. Hertzog put the case for neutrality—a strong case, an almost irresistible case, looked at from down under the Equator, from below the Southern Cross, with three races—Boers, Britons and black men—still to reconcile, and a raw sub-continent to bring into bearing.

"Can't Fight," Hertzog Said

"We cannot fight every 20 years in Europe," said Hertzog. "Besides, so far away, how do we know that Hitler is not right?" These were heavy strokes. They came with full weight on the packed assembly. The doctrine of the Herrenvolk, the race of the masters, has an instinctive appeal to the Boers—old Voortrekkers, adventurers, the few white men amongst the millions of natives.

Smuts's time was too short, his instinct too sound, to counterwork this massive assault by lawyers' arguments. He relied on simplicity of statement, a sense of the underlying issues, which at great moments shines out from his subtle mind, and doubly confounds his adversaries.

"You are a sovereign Parliament," he said. "You are free to choose. But what is before you tonight is a choice. It is not neutrality. It is a choice. Tonight you are choosing your friends. Choose wisely. Choose wisely." Opinion moved as he spoke. When he sat down there was no doubt what the result would be. It would be victory, close, but certain. So it was. By thirteen votes, but by

(*Continued on Page* 18)

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Nothing Must Hinder B.N.A. Act Revision

By LILLIAN D. MILLAR

As soon as wartime legislation becomes inoperative, Canada's constitutional problem, which was serious before the war, will become even more grave.

Unless some change is made, Miss Millar says, it is questionable if we will be able to implement any peace treaty which goes beyond purely military arrangements and it is doubtful if we will be able to carry out many of our long talked of post-war plans for full employment and social security.

If existing law remains unaltered, old inequities and jealousies once more will rise to threaten our national unity and hamper our development.

CONTRARY to all expectations, Canada has outgrown her constitution. It was designed when she was a slim young thing and the Fathers of Confederation put forth every effort to do a good job so that it would still fit as she grew and put on weight. They believed that it would last for her lifetime. But Canada has grown and changed beyond their wildest dreams and today her constitution is so confining that she is rubbed and irritated whenever she makes a move and she is restricted or shackled if she tries to take a step forward. It is affecting her health.

The British North America Act gives the provinces control over all local matters, including civil and property rights, supervision of municipalities, hospitals (other than marine) charities and charitable institutions and education, with certain safeguards for the rights of minorities. To the provinces and Dominion it gives joint control over agriculture and immigration. It gives to the provinces the right to raise funds by direct taxation and by certain licenses and fees.

All legislative power not specifically allocated to the provinces is given to the Dominion government. This general power is amplified by mentioning specifically a number of matters which come under Dominion jurisdiction, including currency, banking, trade and commerce, transportation and communications between two or more provinces or between any part of the Dominion and another country, criminal law, fisheries, tariffs and international law. The Dominion is given the right to raise money by any form of taxation.

This allocation of power was satisfactory at the time of Confederation and for many years thereafter. But as Canada grew and changed, it resulted in a great deal of conflict and it brought many problems.

At the time of Confederation Canada's population was about 3½ millions, four-fifths of which lived in rural districts. Montreal, with a population of 130,000, was the largest city. Quebec had 60,000, Toronto 59,000 and Saint John 41,000. These four were the only places of more than 30,000 population. Barely 12% of the people lived in towns of more than 5,000. Nearly everyone was engaged either in cultivating the soil or in extracting raw products from forest and sea. Most families were self-sufficient. The care of the individual was a function of the family. When the resources of the immediate family group failed, relatives, neighbors, private charitable or religious organizations could be relied on for assistance. The welfare activities of the state were limited to regulation of private charitable organizations and to occasional assistance by municipal authorities in the form of poor relief. In 1867 total welfare expenditures of all governments amounted to only about one million dollars.

Times Have Changed

Today, Canada's population is nearly 12 millions, three and a half times the population when the British North America Act was drafted. More than 54% of our people now live in urban centres. Canada is no longer an agricultural but an industrial country. In 1939, before the wartime industrial boom, the value of manufacturing production was nearly double the value of agricultural production. The 1941 census showed that nearly two-thirds of the gainfully occupied were engaged in manufacturing, construction, trade, finance, services, etc., and only about one-third in agriculture, fishing, trapping, logging and other primary industries.

As a result of this industrialization, families no longer are self-sufficient, for most workers are entirely dependent upon employment. With these great social and economic changes has come a revolution in our ideas as to what we expect from governments. When the individual gets into difficulties, when he cannot find a job, when he is disabled or old and is without resources, he looks to the state to step in to help him. Thus today there are many functions of government not even contemplated at the time of Confederation, unemployment relief, old age pensions, mothers' allowances, public health services, expanded educational facilities. As compared with $1 million spent in 1867—less than 30c per capita—in 1937 government expenditures for such social services totalled more than $250 millions—nearly $23 per capita or more than 75 times the amount per capita spent in 1867.

Now the British North America Act places upon the provinces the responsibility for such social services and as the need expanded, in an attempt to cover costs, they tried to find taxes where and how they could, without giving a great deal of consideration to fairness or efficiency. Home owners and other property owners were called on to bear a heavy burden because municipalities had to pay more than two-thirds of the cost of education and a large share of social services, and property taxes are their chief source of revenue. In some districts incomes were taxed three times; by the Dominion, by the province and by the municipality. In many cases estates had to pay double duty on the same property. In most provinces corporations were taxed on income. Of course this raised cost of production and therefore increased the price paid by the consumer. Some provinces levied a sales tax which was in addition to the sales tax of the Dominion.

But in spite of all their efforts the resources of the provinces were not sufficient to meet their responsibilities. The cost of public welfare services became so heavy that provinces and municipalities found it impossible to carry the burden. Under pressure of circumstances the Dominion government was compelled to step in. Before the war it was contributing 44% of all public welfare costs. But it had very little control over the outlay of the money it paid out or over general policy, since expenditure of funds and administration remained with the provinces and municipalities. As a consequence of this divided authority, there was no uniformity or equality in treatment and there was unnecessary expense.

Moreover, because of great differences in the wealth of the various provinces and therefore in the ability of the people to pay taxes, residents of some provinces have not the same opportunities as those in provinces with greater resources. For example, there are wide differences among the provinces in educational opportunities and standards. Expenditure per pupil for education by wealthy provinces is more than double the amount which poorer provinces can afford.

Variations in Standards

In addition to duplication and injustices in taxation, inefficiency and lack of uniformity in social services, and inequality in opportunities of the provinces, the country's inability to act as a unit on certain economic matters has shackled progress. For example, when the great depression came it was constitutionally impossible to take any decisive action on a nation-wide scale to combat unemployment.

Things went from bad to worse, especially in some districts, and finally in 1937 the Royal Commission on Dominion-Provincial Relations was appointed to "re-examine the economic and financial basis of Confederation and the distribution of legislative powers in the light of the economic and social developments in the last seventy years". After three years' exhaustive study the commission reported that many constitutional changes were necessary and warned that "the present peril is serious and cannot be allowed to grow worse".

Since the war, constitutional issues have been temporarily shelved, for by the War Measures Act power is given to the federal government to coordinate all activities for the efficient prosecution of the war. Consequently, in most matters during the past five and a half years, the country virtually has operated as a unit and the Dominion government has taken action in many ways which would be constitutionally impossible in times of peace. Moreover some of the duplication of taxation has been temporarily relieved by the special agreement between the Dominion and the provinces whereby the provinces have ceased to levy income taxes on persons and corporations for the duration of the war, the Dominion reimbursing the provinces for the revenue they would thus lose.

But when the present emergency has passed, the War Measures Act

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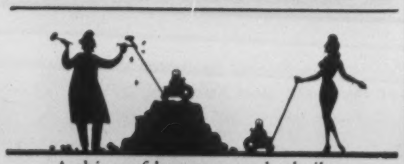

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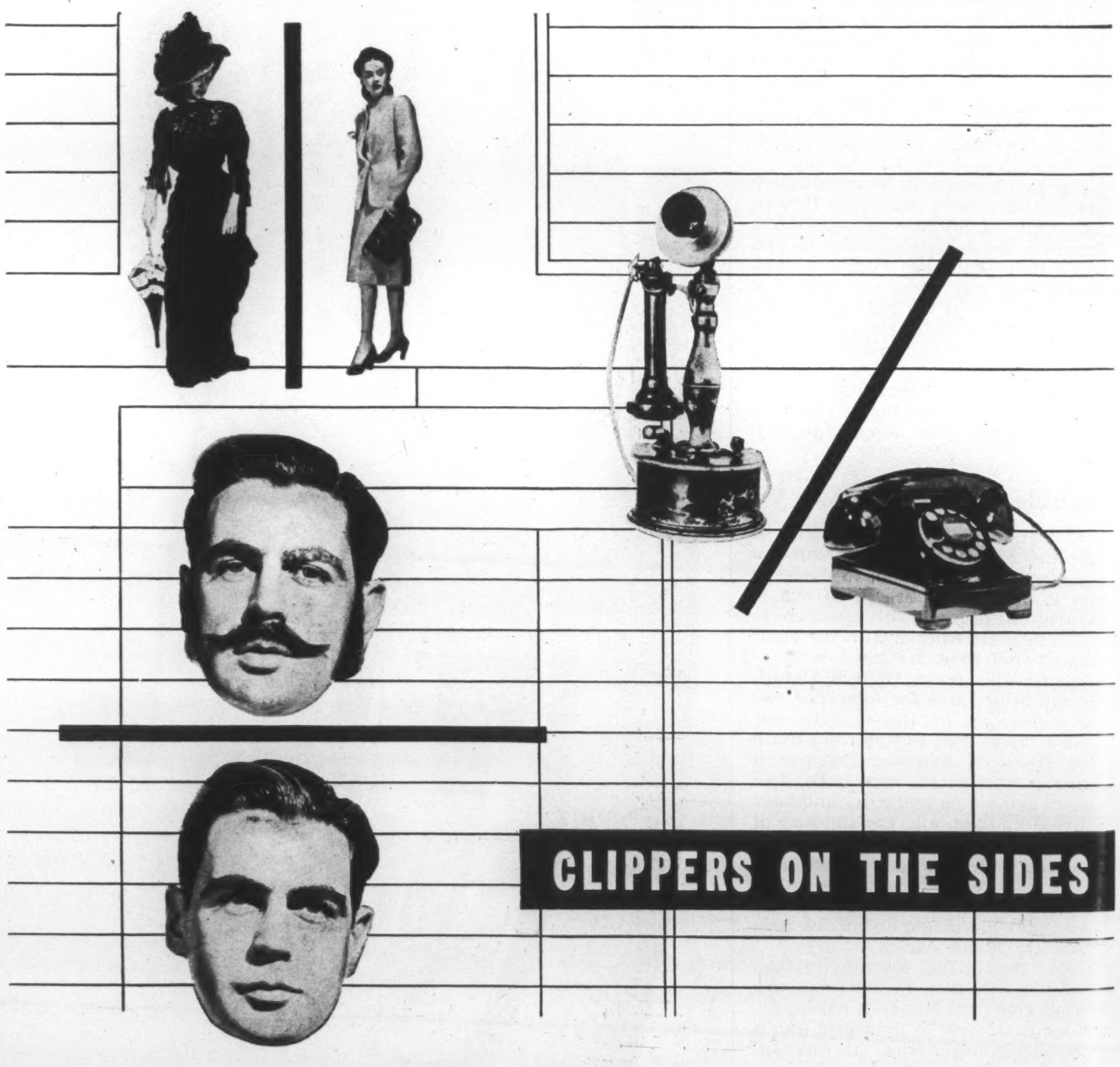

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will become inoperative and the wartime legislative structure will cease to exist. Then the constitutional issues which were so acute before the war will become even more urgent. Moreover, in addition to the old problems, it is questionable if we can implement any peace treaty which goes beyond purely military arrangements unless we have supporting legislation by all the provinces. When the British North America Act was framed in 1867, Canada was merely a colony of Great Britain and had no power to make independent treaties with foreign countries. While Canada has now acquired a new international status and has power to negotiate such treaties, her Constitution has not been amended to permit the central government to implement treaties which deal with any matter which comes within the jurisdiction of the provinces. Thus if the peace treaty goes beyond military arrangements and deals with such matters as access to raw materials, international labor laws, basic health standards, etc., before it can be implemented it may be necessary to put through supporting legislation by every one of the provinces.

Can We Implement Plans?

Moreover, unless some changes are made it is doubtful if many of our postwar plans can be implemented, for the powers which are necessary to carry out any comprehensive reconstruction program are divided between the Dominion and the provinces.

Just as it was impossible to take united action to stem unemployment during the depression years, so there can be no effort on a nation-wide scale to bring about the full employment and high national income which will be necessary if we are to enjoy the social security about which we have talked so long.

What can we do to alleviate Canada's sorry constitutional ills? As it stands today the provinces have not the resources needed to cope with the responsibilities placed on them. On the other hand, the Dominion has the taxing power to raise the money needed but has not the authority to act. The problem cannot be solved by amending the British North America Act to enlarge the taxing powers of the provinces, for the poorer provinces would still be unable to provide education and social services on anything like the same scale as the richer provinces, and we would still have the old inequalities and jealousies and the pockets of low living standards which breed discontent and disunity and curb the progess of the whole country.

We might try to get the nine provinces and the Dominion government to work together. But past efforts in this regard have been anything but successful. The fiasco of the conference to consider recommendations of the Royal Commission on Dominion-Provincial Relations still lives strongly in memory.

Major Operation

Or we could perform a major operation and amend the constitution so as to redistribute the powers of the provinces and the Dominion in the light of present-day needs. When this has been done, then all governments should be given the resources to enable them to discharge fully their responsibilities.

Of course, provincial authorities do not want to see their powers curtailed and already there are signs of a surge of provincialism, led by provincial politicians. The very mention of changing the constitution is likely to break open old sores and stir up deep-rooted prejudices.

But a calm, unbiased examination of the issues will show that these prejudices do not pay, that no one can afford to be an isolationist. For not only have individuals lost their self-sufficiency, but the economic independence of classes, communities and provinces has disappeared. Canadians have become inter-dependent. If the farmer cannot sell his produce, he cannot buy as much clothing, lumber, farm machinery, oil, twine, etc. and of course urban producers lose business and some of their employees are thrown out of work. Likewise if the urban worker is out of a job he cannot buy as much farm produce and farmers lose sales and prices drop. If manufacturing in central Canada is curtailed and employment drops, the demand declines for Nova Scotia fish and British Columbia lumber. Quebec residents lose orders if Ontario plants are idle and Ontario workers are out of jobs. Similarly Ontario workers are affected if Quebec wages go down and therefore Quebec buying power is reduced.

Richer provinces cannot continue to progress indefinitely if their neighbors have poorer opportunities or are in need. Once there was a farmer who got hold of such specially fine seed corn that he was able to turn out crops that were the envy of his neighbors. When they wanted to buy some of the seed of the prize corn, he refused to sell for he did not want to lose the competitive advantage he had gained. A year went by and his fancy corn was not so good. The next year it was poorer still. The following season brought even worse results. Finally it occurred to the farmer that his prize corn was being pollinated by the poor-grade corn of his neighbors.

If we foster provincialism, if we continue as nine separate states with varying resources and different aims, each seeking to further its own ends, we cannot hope to prosper or grow or to become a strong united Dominion which can take its rightful place among the nations of the world.

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THE WORLD TODAY

German Leaders' "Post-Mortem" Gives Other Side of War

By WILLSON WOODSIDE

AFTER a tremendous struggle of wit and sinew such as we have been through for the past six years, it is always fascinating to learn how the enemy judged events, where he believes he made his mistakes and which of your blows he found most disconcerting or deadly. For that reason it was to be hoped that we would be able to get hold of some of the enemy leaders, and wouldn't execute them before we heard their story.

In the event our haul has been better than one could have expected. The top three, Hitler, Himmler and Goebbels, have escaped us, but we have most of the rest and between them they know nearly all that happened. Goering knows most of what went on in the Party and Government, and seems to be quite loquacious about it, hoping as always, to prove himself a "good fellow."

Ribbentrop, Papen and Neurath know the whole diplomatic story, though if they have been talking we haven't heard anything of it so far. Rundstedt, Kesselring, Keitel and Jodl between them could tell us the whole military side, and the latter at least has been quoted at length in public. Kaltenbrunner knows all that the SS and Gestapo did, but probably won't tell it.

From two men who were in the shelter under the Reich's Chancellery to the end, we have a pretty convincing story of just how Hitler died. And other sources have given us what seems the authentic account of the Hess story. Indeed, the pages of such a paper as the New York *Times* have been rich in material for the historian these past three months. If only events would halt, so that one could read it all through again at leisure!

The published accounts are nevertheless, still decidedly sketchy. The widest-ranging, and perhaps most interesting revelations have come from Goering, but the most solid and connected account from Jodl. This general was probably closest to Hitler throughout the war, as the head of his personal military staff, and appears a very competent person.

From Goering and others it can now be taken as settled that the main reason the Germans did not invade Britain in 1940 was that, with all their massive, year-long preparations, they had simply failed to provide the necessary special landing-craft. Their needs at that time would have been nothing like ours for landing in Normandy four years later, but they hadn't even the necessary minimum, nor had they even thought of pre-fabricated ports.

Planned a "Pearl Harbor"

They had to count on seizing British ports and getting their armor ashore over the jetties, and they couldn't weaken the Royal Air Force sufficiently to be sure of success, while they were still afraid of the strength of the Royal Navy.

Hearing from our side of the almost negligible land forces with which the British awaited them, one imagines that they wish they had tried, anyway, with what shipping resources they had. And when they found the Royal Navy the final barrier, in spite of all the Luftwaffe's power, they must have regretted that Goering had not been allowed to "Pearl Harbor" the British Home Fleet in Scapa Flow, as he wanted to at the very outset of war.

Hitler turned this down, Goering says, under the belief that he could bring the British to terms after the quick annihilation of Poland. In fact as long as Chamberlain remained Prime Minister the Germans were confident they could bring him to another and greater Munich. When Churchill took over they soon gave up this hope.

After they had abandoned, with the storms of September 1940, any real idea of invading Britain, they still kept up the threat for many weeks. But already they were considering, as we thought at the time, outflanking blows to seize Iceland and the Azores, Gibraltar and Spanish ports for the U-boats, and Malta. Each of these plans was given up in turn, Goering admits, after disagreement among the High Command or because of distrust of Italy's aid.

Iceland, Gibraltar

Iceland had few airfields (the German "scientific" expeditions to this island before the war fit in here), and a naval expedition would have been jeopardized by the British Fleet. And to hold Iceland Goering thought they would need to move into Greenland too, which they were afraid would bring the United States into the war.

Allied authorities agree freely with Goering that seizure of Gibraltar by a sudden drive down through Spain would have been an immensely important strategic move. Goering insists that the Spaniards, in their weakness, would have made no objection to the passage of German troops. But Hitler "in his madness" turned this down and fell on Russia instead.

Goering is very free at blaming Hitler. Apparently their relations cooled during the war as Goering's boast of the all-conquering power of his Luftwaffe was exploded; and since Hitler's order for his arrest in April this year Goering's attitude towards his former Fuehrer is one of hostility and scorn. Doubtless, too, he is making the most of this attitude, for what it may be worth in saving his own skin.

Coming into 1941, Goering admits that there was a general hope of securing a deal with Britain before launching the invasion of Russia. This brings us to one of the most celebrated cases of the war, the story of Hess' flight to Scotland. Allied intelligence has now pieced this together satisfactorily from many sources.

Hess was violently anti-Russian, and still as much against a war on two fronts as Hitler had been when he dictated Mein Kampf to Hess in prison 17 years before. But as he argued against Hitler's fanatically determined plan, he gradually lost the Fuehrer's confidence, and was edged out of his important post in the Party by Martin Borman, least known to the outside world of all higher Nazis.

Then Hess determined he would try on his own to make peace with Britain. Having been a flier, he ordered Willi Messerschmitt to turn over to him a plane for practice flights. He wrote a long letter to Hitler reaffirming his loyalty (which cannot be doubted) and explaining his purpose of assuring the British "full freedom" in their empire if they would admit German supremacy on the continent and give her a free hand against Russia — all according to the long cherished German plan which led to Munich.

Loading up his plane with gasoline, Hess flew off.

On receiving Hess's letter Hitler called Goering in a frantic rage (presumably at the danger of having his plan of attack against Russia given away, if only by implication). Goering counselled that they should wait to see if Hess did, in fact, reach Britain. They were apparently surprised when London publicly announced Hess's arrival; and all Germans interrogated on this matter consider this to have been a great tactical error on Britain's part.

After it became evident that there would be no feelers forthcoming from Britain, they decided to go ahead with their Russian plans, for which all dispositions had been made by that time. We know from Ciano's Diary that Ribbentrop boasted on June 16, 1941 that "if we attack, Stalin's Russia will be erased within eight weeks."

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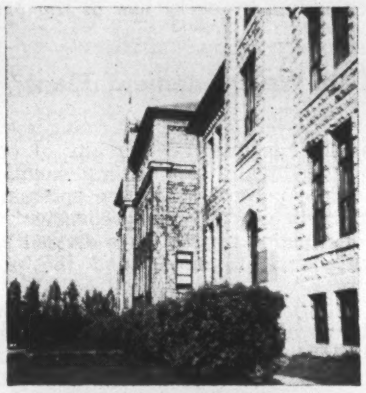

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Russia they sent out feelers through Goering's connections in Sweden for a separate peace. But the Russians failed to send an envoy, or even acknowledge the approach.

Jodl's main story, as far as it has been given, comes in here. The Anglo-American landing in North Africa came as the most complete surprise of the war, he admits. After that, they were always strategically off-balance.

The point of landing, in Normandy, does not seem to have been a surprise, but Jodl admits that the German defence made a big mistake in expecting a follow-up landing in the Pas de Calais area, and kept 14 divisions in this region until it was too late to use them effectively in Normandy.

The Falaise Trap

Meanwhile the 2nd SS Corps had been shifted from the eastern front, where it was badly needed, to Caen, where the British and our Canadians battled with it bitterly for many weeks. When the Americans broke through west of St. Lô and started their race southwards through Avranches the Germans placed great hopes in their counter-blow to this corridor and were astounded when it failed.

This effort which, while the Germans counted on it so much, seemed so foolhardy to us that it was ascribed at the time to Hitler's intuition, led to the Falaise trap. Once it failed, Jodl says, the Germans were not mobile enough to form a new line until they were back at their own frontier. Goering, as an air power man, asserts flatly that "the Allies owe the success of the invasion to their air forces. These prepared the invasion, they made it possible and they carried it through."

The Ardennes offensive which set us back on our heels with such a surprise last December, is explained by Jodl simply by the fact that both Hitler and the High Command felt that a big offensive somewhere was essential to their defence plans, and since out of 400 Russian divisions they could not hope to smash more than 50 with such a blow, they decided it would be more effective against the 85 Allied divisions facing them in the West.

There is a fascinating story released by Allied intelligence of the final meeting between Hitler and the High Command to plan this Ardennes offensive. The high army commanders were called separately to a meeting, and only realized its scope when they were all gathered there. Then they were put in buses and taken by a circuitous route to the Fuehrer's headquarters.

Here they were instructed to leave their side arms and briefcases (the July 20th bomb was carried in an officer's briefcase) outside; and when they went in to the conference they were seated with their chairs a yard apart. Such was the state of trust between Hitler and his generals at the end of the war.

The two extremely interesting and separate stories released last week by Allied interrogators on the circumstances of Hitler's death do not seem to have received the publicity which they deserve. Two men were picked up, a month after the event, in widely-separated parts of the Reich, who claim to have been in the Reich's Chancellery shelter during the last days of the stand in Berlin.

One of these men, Herman Karnau, a special police guard, was found and interrogated by the British in Wilhelmshaven, where he sought out his family. The other, Eric Klempke, had been Hitler's chauffeur, and had similarly returned to his family, in Berchtesgaden, after a month-long trek across Germany, and was picked up by the Americans.

Karnau tells of the 60-foot-deep shelter under the Chancellery, with apartments for Hitler, Eva Braun, Goebbels, Goering, Martin Borman and a few others. All of these except for Goering, moved in on April 18 and stayed there until the end.

"Call Me Frau Hitler"

During the last days of April a strong rumor went around among the servants in the Chancellery that Hitler had married Eva Braun. And Karnau actually had a short conversation with Hitler's mistress on April 30th, in which he addressed her as Fraulein Braun, and was told he could call her Frau Hitler now.

During this conversation Eva Braun—or Frau Hitler—was in a great state of mental distress, and cried out to Karnau: "I'd rather die here. I'll not go away." Karnau saw Hitler the next morning, in conversation with a military aide, and again saw him about four o'clock that afternoon. Returning to the shelter at 6.30 he found bodies clearly recognized as Hitler's and Eva Braun's burning near the exit to the Chancellery garden. Four empty gasoline tins were standing nearby. Inside the shelter one of Hitler's personal staff called to him in anguish: "The Fuehrer is dead and burning!" He went above ground again, and found the bodies nearly consumed.

The chauffeur's story gives a more detailed account, by one who actually participated in the burning. It varies only in the matter of the time, and seems more reliable on this point. Klempke confirms Karnau's assertion that the Fuehrer had impressed on his two personal adjutants, Linge and Guensche, that his body must never fall into the hands of the Russians.

To take up the chauffeur's factual account, he tells definitely of how Hitler and Eva Braun were found dead in their room with pistols by their side, Hitler having shot himself in the head and Eva Braun in the heart. The adjutant Guensche found the bodies at 2.30 pm. and at 2.40 phoned our witness to bring cans of gasoline.

Running with these across the garden and entering the shelter, he met Martin Borman carrying out Eva Braun's body. This was handed to him and he carried it to the exit, where he gave it to Guensche. Linge and another had already carried out Hitler's body.

They were placed in a shallow hole, gasoline was poured on, and with shells coming in from all sides (the Russians were very near by this time) Borman, Goebbels, Linge and one or two others stood in a Hitler salute while Guensche set the bodies afire.

Confirming Klempke's timing, Allied Supreme Headquarters announced several days after this story came out that it had found the original coded telegram which Goebbels had sent Doenitz at 3.30 p.m. on May 1 announcing Hitler's death. Hamburg Radio broadcast the death news that evening. That night Goebbels destroyed his family and himself, and about three in the morning Borman and a few others tried to escape in a tank.

The Russians completed the capture of Berlin May 2, and checking back one finds that Hans Fritsche, a well-known aide of Goebbels, told them immediately that his chief and Hitler had both suicided.

There is the story. It may be all we will ever learn about Hitler's end.

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In Spain Even Poverty Upside Down Today

By DAVID ROBERTSON

There are many curious contrasts in Spain today. Food is plentiful, but money to buy it isn't. Castles are selling for a song. In rebuilt areas workers have excellent homes, but in other areas there's great poverty.

What could bring Spain back to normal? Let its currency, the writer says, find its true world value.

Madrid.

THERE are castles in Spain for sale, cheap. One, with its sunken gardens, lakes, open-air swimming pool, Italian gardens, changed hands recently for $800.

The man who bought it had "right" political ideas; the man who sold it suffered for his liberal tenets after the civil war period. One can afford to restore it; the other could not afford to keep it.

This transaction tells the story of Spain—a Spain where caviare sells well at $4 a portion, while workers have had their flour ration only twice in five years.

There are no labor problems in Spain; there are no economic problems which could not be solved under sensible treatment. No farmer or factory need search far for workers. They are too anxious to eat to have scruples regarding type of employment or wages offered.

Factories, however, are short of skilled workmen and technicians. Asturian coal-mines are an example. Seams are workable, but skilled miners, being mostly "Red", are in gaol.

Spain has frozen all credits. The peseta, which is worth about 6c at market value, is pegged at approximately ten to the dollar. Cost of living for foreigners, therefore, is ridiculously high.

Yet servants work from dawn to dusk for 100 pesetas a month, agricultural laborers between seven and ten pesetas a day, while engine drivers, chauffeurs and others reach a maximum of 25 pesetas a day.

Few Food Restrictions

Meat, eggs, vegetables and fruit are all free of restrictions. Olive oil—one of the staple foods—is rationed at one-eighth of a litre a day. Sugar, beans and other basic foodstuffs are rationed, but workers will pay as much as 8½ pesetas a kilo for beans on the black market. To many this represents one day's earnings.

The black market is highly organized—anything from cigarettes to a railway ticket has to be bought there. It is the men who operate it who can buy the castles in Spain.

Food is plentiful if you can afford to buy it. Taking the peseta at its real value, one sees strawberries selling at 7c a lb., asparagus 14c a bundle, oranges 12c a dozen; eggs, macaroni, fish, meat are all very cheap.

But the charwoman in my luxury hotel receives five pesetas a day—30c—and the telephone company advertises for technical staff, offering 400 pesetas or $24 a month.

Rents are proportionately high. A fair average monthly rent for a workman's dwelling runs to about 10 to 12 days' wages.

An exception to this is one of the finest things done by the Franco regime — the "devastated regions scheme". Architects and engineers appointed by Franco to carry out this work are non-political. For years they have been reconstructing towns and villages ruined by the civil war, usually building anew.

Agricultural laborers' houses have front garden, porch, large kitchen and living room below, four bedrooms upstairs (Spaniards go in for large families), while at the back there is a big corral for horse or cow, built-in poultry runs and pig pen. The State pays the entire cost, workmen being charged five days' earnings per month, according to regional standards—an average of about $2.50 a month rent.

Workers "Luxury" Flats

Workmen's flats in the suburbs of Madrid and other big cities under this scheme are of good construction. Generally they take the shape of a large hollow square inner patio, say twice the size of Leicester-square, terraced into flower gardens, lawns, where children can play under the eyes of their mothers, while fountains spread cooling spray during the intensely hot summer months.

The State again pays all the costs, demanding an average of five days' earnings per month as rent.

But outside these districts in Madrid, Barcelona and San Sebastian there's poverty—nothing like the abject poverty seen everywhere in Portugal, whose population is probably the poorest in the world, but poverty all the same. It is not due to lack of natural resources—it is only due to workers being inadequately paid in proportion to the cost of living.

The dread hand of the Gestapo is nowhere more clearly shown in Spain than in the travel restrictions. No one can travel without the full knowledge and consent of the authorities.

These restrictions concern every man, woman and child, including foreigners. It was during Napoleon's reign that the concierge or hall-porter system was established in France, whereby movements of tenants and their visitors were faithfully reported to the police. The system exists here today, but Spaniards have added to it.

They have what is known as a *serano* or night watchman. He holds the keys for every house in every street. After midnight you must clap your hands for the *serano*, who will unlock the door to let you into your own flat.

"Safe Conduct"

Should you wish to leave your house during the night—or should you have visitors leaving at a late hour—you must push your hands through the iron grille of the front door and clap vigorously until the *serano* awakes (and the curious neighbors awake) in order to have the door unlocked.

Another way is *salvo conducto* or safe conduct. This is indispensable to any Spaniard travelling outside his region. He gets it from the police, who want to know where he is going and why. Youths under 18 must have parents' written consent before they can get a *salvo conducto*.

Foreigners cannot move without a *triptico* (form in triplicate), detailing name, passport, destination, hotel, boarding-house or host. His hosts are responsible for seeing it is filled in, the police notified and that new ones are issued when he moves elsewhere.

This is what happens on the 12-hour journey between Madrid and San Sebastian: The hotel management gives you fresh *triptico* showing name and destination, the old one has to be filed—your stay in Madrid for the time being is ended. The hotel porter, at a cost of double railway fare plus $10 tip, secures you a sleeper.

As soon as the train starts, a quietly dressed senor enters your carriage, turns back the lapels of his coat, showing his police badge, sits down and examines your passport and *triptico*, questions you regarding reason for trip, and then leaves, taking your papers with him. As the train enters San Sebastian he reappears and hands back your papers.

You take a taxi. The driver halts at the entrance to the station, informing the policeman on duty the name of your hotel or other address you have given him. The hotel takes over the *triptico*, but police call within an hour to assure themselves you have gone to the address you have given the driver. The same procedure follows you on your return to the capital.

This dread of allowing people to foregather without knowledge of the authorities can be carried to extravagant lengths. I know an Englishwoman who gave a cocktail party recently. Forty-two guests turned up. She had to pay $7.50 for permit to hold the party because her concierge had reported "clandestine meeting English".

The rich can dine in open-air restaurants with 40-piece bands playing, or go to symphony concerts, operas, theatres, or pelota matches—one of the fastest ball games in the world.

For the poor there is nothing like this. Their amusement is to drag chairs out on broad pavements of suburbs and over a glass of beer, costing about 3c, sit and gossip while children play in and out of the traffic.

It would be no difficult task to bring Spain back to normal. Let the peseta find its world value, instead of pegging it extravagantly high. Let this free currency circulate outside, stamp out the black market, release skilled workers, remove travel restrictions—and Spain would soon find her feet. They are a proud and fine race, and they are worth it.

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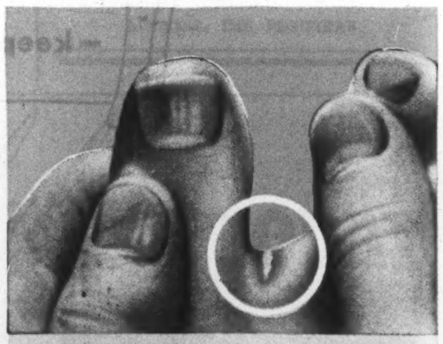

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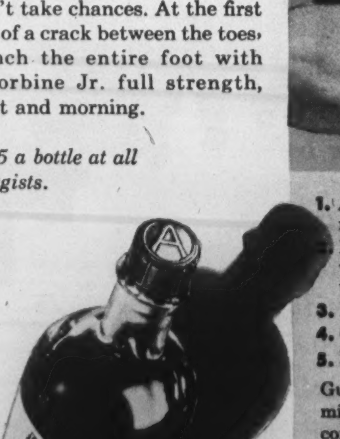

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Russian Divorce Laws End Free Love Legend

By RAYMOND ARTHUR DAVIES

The revised Soviet code on "marriage, the family and the care of children," Mr. Davies says, finally buries the old legend that Russia was the heaven of free love.

The new code makes divorce difficult and expensive, and stresses efforts towards reconciliation.

Moscow, by Mail.

THERE was a time when many thousands of people in Canada and the United States really believed that Russia was the heaven of free love. This legend took a long time to die. Last year the cover on its casket was securely nailed down by the Protection of Motherhood laws passed by the Soviet Government. And the casket has been lowered into the grave and covered.

The official organ of the Supreme Soviet, similar to our Hansard, published recently the changed statutes of the code concerning "marriage, the family and the care of children". Its provisions are most interesting because they are diametrically counter to opinions formerly held by some people abroad about Russia and Russian communism.

The new articles of the code number altogether 14. They begin with the statement of the case:

Article 1: "Registration of marriage is established in the interests of the state and society, as well as with the aims of safeguarding the personal and *property* rights and interests of the wedded and the children." The italicizing of "property" is mine. I recall how in 1936 at the Canadian Youth Congress in Montreal I suggested that in Russia all private property had not been abolished. Many of the Catholic delegates took sharp issue with me. But I must admit that even now to see in Russia such a definite formulation on *property* is rather surprising. After all, this is the U.S.S.R. The point is, of course, that personal property has never been touched here insofar as clothing, furniture, books, one's own residence, are concerned. Only landed property, banking and means of production have been nationalized.

The article continues: "Only registered marriage offers the basis for the rights and duties of matrimony as provided by this code."

The articles from two to fifteen remain unchanged and as before. They deal with the everywhere generally accepted rights and duties of marriage. Article 16 reads: "The amount of support paid the needy, unable to work marriage partner is decided by the courts." This applies to the well-kown paragraph in Soviet marriage laws which establishes that in case of illness or other reasons which make work impossible the workable partner shall support the other, whether it be husband or wife.

Requirements for Divorce

New article 18 reads: "During the life of the marriage partners, marriage can only be dissolved by means of divorce through the courts at the notice of one or both of the partners. Divorce is public. On request of the husband or wife in individual instances hearings may be heard at closed court sessions at the discretion of the court."

Article 19 deals with requirements for divorce: "In order to present to the courts the petition for dissolution of marriage the following is required:

"a. Presentation to a people's court of notice of desire to dissolve marriage, giving the grounds for such desire, and also name, year of birth and place of residence of the other partner; at the time of application for divorce a fee of 100 rubles is to be paid in."

"b. The summoning of the marriage partner to court to acquaint him or her with the application for dissolution of marriage made by the other partner and for the preliminary clarification of the reasons for divorce, as well as for the purpose of recording testimony of witnesses who may be summoned to testify at the court action.

"c. The publication in a local paper of an advertisement concerning the application for divorce, the cost to be borne by the marriage partner who applies for divorce."

The next article, 20, deals with reasons for divorce. "The people's court must establish the reasons for the divorce plea and *must take measures to bring the marriage partners together*, for which purpose both parties to the divorce action must be brought to court, and if necessary, also the witnesses.

"In the event that reconciliation of the marriage partners cannot be effected in the people's court, the applicant may then appeal to a higher court for dissolution of marriage." The people's court thus becomes a kind of a peacemaking bureau.

Article 21 provides that divorces may be granted by provincial, district and city courts, or the Supreme Courts of the Autonomous Republics.

If divorce is granted, Article 22 sets out, the courts must:

"a. Decide which of the children will remain with what parent and also which of the parents, and to what extent, will shoulder the expenses for bringing up the children.

"b. Decide how property is to be divided.

"c. Return to both the divorced partners their former family names.

"d. Decide upon the fee to be paid by one or both partners to divorce at the time of issuance of divorce papers."

Article 29 is tough. It reads: "The mother is not entitled to appeal in court to establish fatherhood or to collect alimony or support of a child born of a person with whom she is not in registered matrimony."

Article 138 establishes that divorce has been made expensive indeed. It reads: "The civil registration organs, on the basis of court decision, register the dissolution of marriage, issue documents concerning divorce, at which time the appropriate notice is inscribed in the passports of each of the marriage partners, and collect from one or both partners in accord with court decision from 500 to 2,000 rubles."

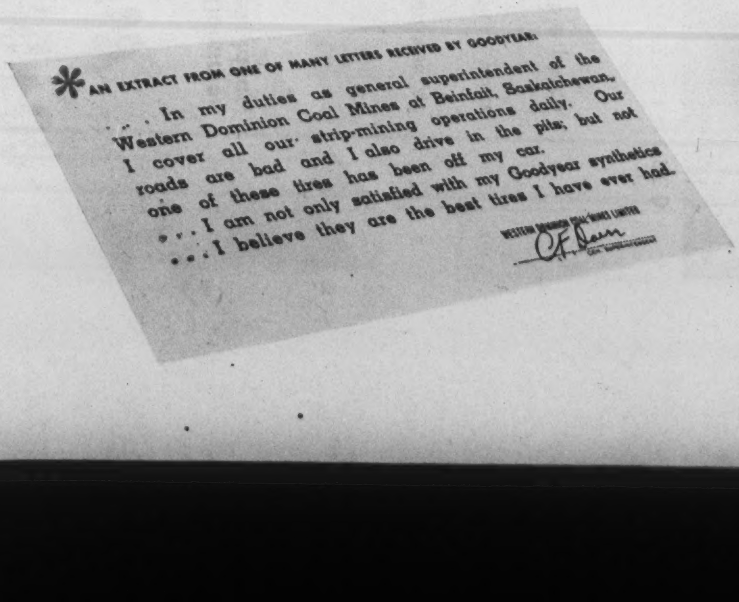
Russian divorce laws have now made Russia as conservative in this respect as almost any country.

Goodyear Synthetics **PASS ANOTHER TOUGH TEST** *

Shift-change time at plants all over Canada sees the never-ending drama of the most over-worked tires on the road. They're on the W.I.T. cars . . . family buses of every vintage that roll the highways night or day, loaded to capacity with war workers who must be on time. Their drivers tell many a story of the fine service they get from their Goodyear synthetics.

There are many reasons why Goodyears have passed this tough test. The design, the methods of handling and blending raw materials, the patented features . . . these account for Goodyear superiority. Now, as always, all tire manufacturers use the same raw materials . . . but there the similarity ends. The engineering in a Goodyear tire is still exclusively Goodyear.

Goodyear has built more than 350 million pneumatic tires . . . millions more than any other manufacturer. Goodyear built the first all-synthetic tire on this continent . . . has 20 years' experience in the development and improvement of synthetic rubber. Only proven superiority can account for the fact that now, as for 30 years, More People Ride on Goodyear Tires Than On Any Other Kind.



* AN EXTRACT FROM ONE OF MANY LETTERS RECEIVED BY GOODYEAR:

. . . In my duties as general superintendent of the Western Dominion Coal Mines at Beinfait, Saskatchewan, I cover all our strip-mining operations daily. Our roads are bad and I also drive in the pits; but not one of these tires has been off my car. . . . I am not only satisfied with my Goodyear synthetics . . . I believe they are the best tires I have ever had.

WESTERN DOMINION COAL MINES LIMITED

GOODYEAR

THE GREATEST NAME IN RUBBER

(*Continued from Page* 11)

a resolve much more solid than thirteen votes could show, Smuts carried the day.

He formed a Government, brought the Union into the war, and has gone from strength to strength ever since.

South Africa is built on the grand scale and peopled by some master dramatist. It is a peninsula, huge, as all African geography is huge. It stretches down from the Equator to the South Atlantic seas which have no further shore except the ice of the Antarctic. There is a rim of low-lying hot land, barren on the west, fertile on the east, with as backbone an enormous central plateau, which comes right down from Kenya—indeed from Abyssinia—in one unbroken highroad. It ends at Table Mountain where, looking towards the South Pole, you can see over your left shoulder the Indian Ocean, and over your right, the Atlantic.

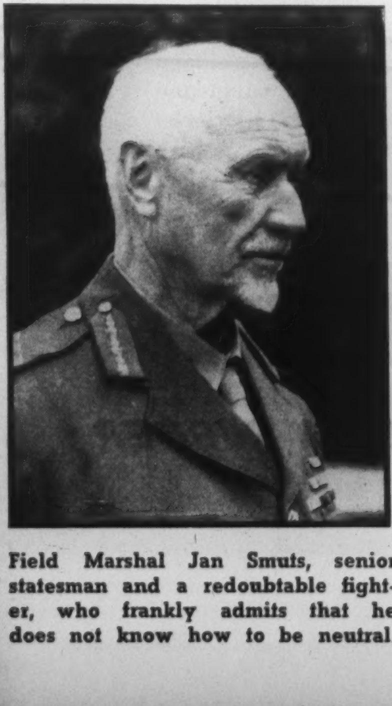
Slow Contest Between Races

Down that highroad have come, in relatively recent years, the Africans from the tropical forest-country into the unpeopled South. The races whom we think of as typically South African—the Zulus, for instance—approached the Cape of Good Hope actually after the Europeans—the Portuguese, the Dutch—had reached it, settled themselves there, and had begun trekking inland. There was a race, in fact, in slow motion, of which each contestant was unconscious, between the Africans coming down on foot, thousands of miles, from the Equator, and the Europeans, coming down yet more thousands of miles from Lisbon and the South Atlantic coasts, in the small square-rigged ships of Prince Henry the Navigator.

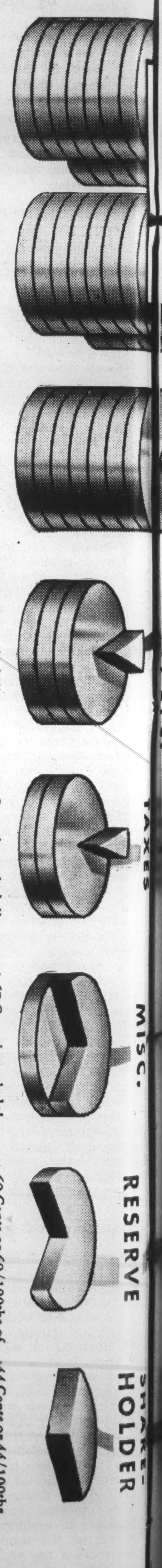
Decade after decade the ships pushed south along these inhospitable coasts, till they rounded the Cape of Good Hope and made away, in open water, for the East. The very names of the South African ports, Delagoa, Algoa, still preserve their primary purpose as springboards—going to, returning from Goa, their aim in far away India. The ships halted at Capetown, the sailors went ashore. With infinite labor they settled, took root, and began at length to spread inwards into the continent, to encounter the other stream rolling slowly towards the sea. So South Africa, as we know it, began to come into being.

In this sub-continent, discovered and peopled by wanderers, with strife in its bones, Smuts was born and bred. Almost within his lifetime, the discovery first of gold, then of diamonds, then of coal and of iron, has transformed South Africa. It is no longer the paradise of the leisurely ox-wagon still commemorated in its coat of arms but a land blazing with mining camps and able to send out from its own resources the Steel Commandos which motored from the Juba River to Addis Ababa in one single sweep driving the Italians before them. He has to ride all these problems.

He has on his threshold—nay, within his house—the inescapable riddle of black and white, which South Africa must solve or perish under.



Field Marshal Jan Smuts, senior statesman and a redoubtable fighter, who frankly admits that he does not know how to be neutral.



84.64 Cents in each dollar or *a total of $27,075,362* was paid for merchandise and supplies.

7.38 Cents in each dollar or a total of *$2,361,966* was paid in salaries to employees.

3.11 Cents in each dollar or a total of $990,285 was paid for occupational costs (including Rents, Insurance, Taxes, Licenses, Light, Heat, Depreciation, etc.

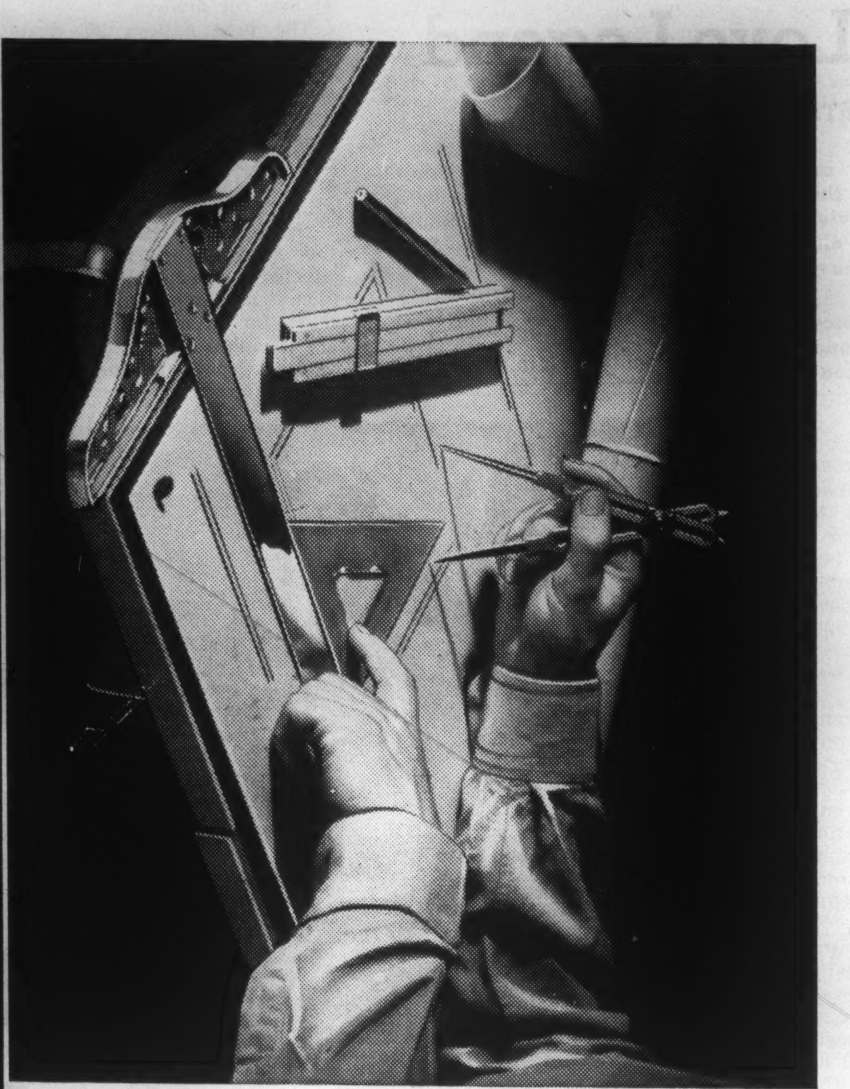
2.07 Cents in each dollar or a total of $665,000 was paid for income and excess profit taxes (after deducting $120,000 Refundable).

1.67 Cents in each dollar or a total of $535,602 was paid for miscellaneous expenses.

.69 Cents or 69/100ths of a Cent in each dollar—or $221,112—was left in the Business.

.44 Cents or 44/100ths of a Cent in each dollar—or a total of $140,007 was paid to Shareholders.

Net Profit 1.13 Cents in each dollar—or a total of $361,119.



YOUR DOMINION STORES ARE ENDEAVOURING TO SERVE YOU WELL TODAY—AND PLANNING FOR A STILL *GREATER TOMORROW*

The future is a great challenge to the management and personnel of your Dominion Stores. Exciting days lie ahead . . . days of change . . . days in which new ideas, inventions and new products will play an important part.

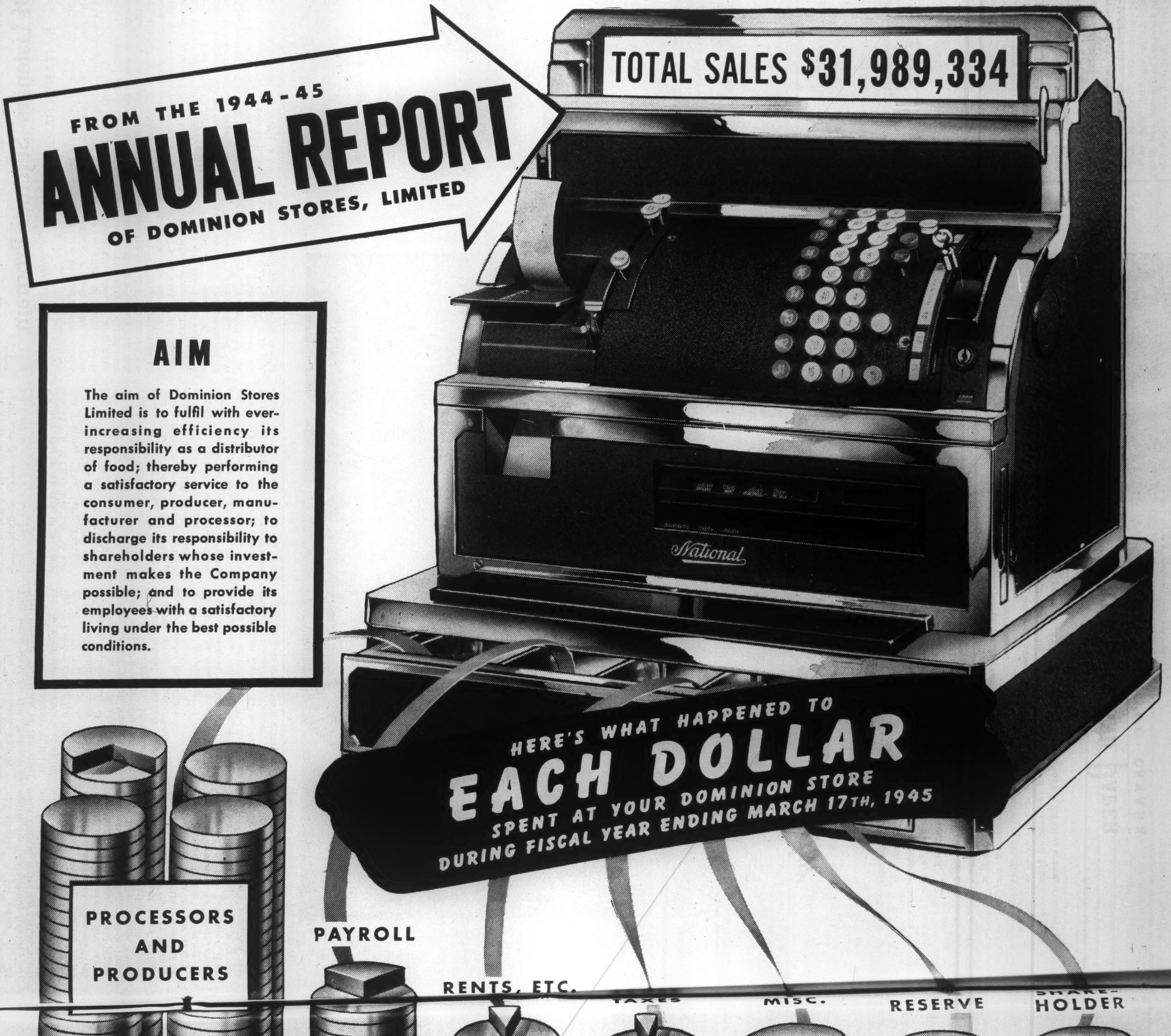
Your Dominion Stores are making careful plans now for—

- **a more economical Food Service for our customers.**
- **the complete rehabilitation of our staff members from the Armed Forces.**
- **personnel training centres designed to increase the skill and opportunities of our staff and so to provide better customer service.**
- **strict maintenance of quality and freshness of all foods sold, together with absolute cleanliness of store premises and staff courtesy.**

In a word, we are planning to make your Dominion Stores the most desirable place in which to do your food shopping.

DOMINION STORES LIMITED

Your DOMINION *Store*



FROM THE 1944-45

ANNUAL REPORT

OF DOMINION STORES, LIMITED

AIM

The aim of Dominion Stores Limited is to fulfil with ever-increasing efficiency its responsibility as a distributor of food; thereby performing a satisfactory service to the consumer, producer, manufacturer and processor; to discharge its responsibility to shareholders whose investment makes the Company possible; and to provide its employees with a satisfactory living under the best possible conditions.

TOTAL SALES $31,989,334

HERE'S WHAT HAPPENED TO

EACH DOLLAR

SPENT AT YOUR DOMINION STORE

DURING FISCAL YEAR ENDING MARCH 17TH, 1945

National
PROCESSORS AND PRODUCERS
PAYROLL
RENTS, ETC.
TAXES
MISC.
RESERVE
SHARE-HOLDER

THE WEEK IN RADIO

Canadian Plays to Form Big Part Of Listeners' Summer Program

By FRANK CHAMBERLAIN

FOR a half hour of rollicking entertainment, well packed with laughs and satire, I have heard few C.B.C. plays to equal Lister Sinclair's "Apple Pie, Home and Mother." It was broadcast a week ago on "Stage '45" and written not long after Rupert Caplan, C.B.C. drama supervisor, told Canadian script writers that what radio in this country needed more than anything else was homey, happy programs. It was time Canadian script writers stopped being serious, he said. It was time they gave people laughs instead of trying to reform the whole world in half an hour.

Well, Sinclair gave them both. He gave them laughs, one right after the other, and running underneath it all was a serious vein of real dynamite. I have only one criticism. For many people, the play was perhaps a little too fast-moving.

The talented Bernie Braden who came east from Vancouver is working on a new series of plays he has called "Home Town." They will be heard every Monday, over the Dominion network at 10.30 p.m. E.D.T., beginning July 9. Author Braden will also direct his plays and says each one will be complete in itself although there will be a certain link between them. He plans to give each of the 20 or so players he will use a chance to play the leading role. In other words, each of the characters of "Home Town," whether the misunderstood artist, to be played by Hedley Rainnie, or the village dullard, to be played by John Drainie, will have a night in the spotlight. Here is a splendid opportunity on the coast-to-coast network for a young man who is undoubtedly one of Canada's brightest young writers. Already he has written many excellent plays, and acts as well as he writes.

Another new series of plays is being written by Fletcher Markle. Markle's series is to be known as "Radio Folio," and goes on the air for the first time, Sunday, July 8, at 9.00 p.m., E.D.T. Unlike Braden's plays, Markle's will have no semblance of continuity. Some will be comedies, some fantasies, and others serious. Markle will use a repertory group for each of the 13 plays in his series, with the same players heard week after week in leading roles. It is Markle's opinion that John Drainie is Canada's top male radio actor so he intends giving Drainie many of the more important parts. Feminine leads will go to Ruth Springford and other of the outstanding Canadian women actresses. Markle, by the way, is the first Canadian commissioned by the C.B.C. to write, direct and produce a series of plays for the C.B.C.'s coast-to-coast network. Markle is giving attention these days to the finishing of his first novel, "There Was A Young Man."

FOR something light and pleasant to the ears, listen on Sunday evenings to "Contrasts in Rhythm." Many listeners say it is one of the brightest shows on the airwaves. Lou Snider arranges the music and conducts the orchestra—one of the smaller summer orchestras. His arrangements are good and the numbers mostly popular. This is Mr. Snider's first introduction on the Dominion network without his piano partner, Murray Ross. His soloist is Pat Berry, who sings with Horace Lapp's orchestra.

MONTREAL seems to produce an inexhaustible supply of first-class music and first-class musicians. Lucio Agostini, who came from Montreal to Toronto, and Alan MacIver in Montreal, are responsible for some of the finest music broadcasts on the Canadian airwaves. Just recently, Paul de Marky, the Hungarian-born concert pianist, adopted Montreal as his permanent home. Mr. de Marky studied under Stephen Thoman, a pupil of Liszt, and is known for his sensitive interpretations of the music of the romantic composers. He was solo artist this week on the C.B.C.'s "Summer Concert," heard Wednesday evenings on the Trans-Canada network.

The first broadcast of the season of Montreal's famous "Chalet Concerts" was also heard this week with the American conductor, Erno Rapee, conducting the orchestra of Les Concerts Symphoniques de Montreal. The concerts will be broadcast each Thursday over the Trans-Canada network at 10.15 p.m. E.D.T. Among the guest conductors scheduled to appear are Desire Defauw, Sir Ernest MacMillan, conductor of the Toronto Symphony Orchestra, Jean Beaudet, Leonard Bernstein and Howard Barlow. A newcomer will be the distinguished ballet and symphony conductor, Antal Dorati.

GREAT BRITAIN and Canada will join this week-end in a radio celebration of Confederation. A special feature, "The Long Portage" will be broadcast on the home service of the B.B.C., and heard over the C.B.C.'s Trans-Canada network, at 5.15 p.m. E.D.T., on Sunday. Lt. Len Peterson wrote the drama, and J. Frank Willis will produce it. The same team presented "Prairie Soldier" on Dominion Day last year.

The B.B.C.'s new Canadian representative, Michael Barkway, has arrived in Toronto to replace S. J. de Lotbiniere. Mr. Barkway joined the B.B.C. news department eleven years ago. In 1937 he was transferred to the Empire news department and five years later was made editor of Empire services. He has spent considerable time in Washington and New York as B.B.C. news correspondent.

With the end of the war in Europe, the "Front Line Family," brought to thousands of Canadian listeners by the B.B.C., will now be known as the "Robinson Family." This serial went on the air for the first time in the thick of the blitz, in April, 1941, and brought to listeners an accurate adventure story of life in London during the war years.

THE promising young Edmonton pianist, Agnes Butcher, has given two concerts in the "Sunday Evening Recital" series, heard Sunday evenings over the Dominion network. For her last concert, Miss Butcher performed most ably four of Schumann's piano compositions. She studied under Bela Bartok.

NOTES in passing: I like Joan Brookes, who is heard in the Toronto area over CFRB after the 11 p.m. news . . . Conrad Nagel is back on the air with "Silver Theatre," the series which Rupert Lucas formerly produced . . . John Coulter, Irish-Canadian play and book critic, will review books for the C.B.C. for the next three weeks . . . I see that Upton Close is having sponsor trouble again. . . listeners are enjoying Phil Baker in "Take It Or Leave It" . . . I find Perry Como one of the pleasant singers on the radio . . . of course you're watching for the Norman Corwin series on C.B.S., starting Tuesday, July 3, at 9 p.m. E.D.T. . . . Frank Munn is said to be one of the biggest men in radio . . . Fred Uttal, and Wendy Barrie have launched a new quiz show on Wednesday nights . . . people are happy to note the come-back of Paul Whiteman on the radio, . . . Bob Hope, Jack Benny, Alec Templeton, Grace Moore and many other radio stars are on entertainment tours in Europe . . . Benny, by the way, is talking about changing the format of his Sunday night show in the fall. . . "Information, Please" is going or has gone overseas. . . Oscar Levant was guest of the Telephone Hour last Monday . . . Lily Pons, who was on Howard Barlow's program last Monday, is one of my favorite singers on the air, and I don't usually like sopranos.

Hydro's Biggest Factor

Hydro-electric power is one of Canada's greatest natural assets. In its development and use this country ranks among the two or three top nations of the world. By far the biggest factor in this development has been the pulp and paper industry, just as pulp and paper has been Canada's chief means for turning forests into national income.

Of total industrial power consumed in Canada during the three pre-war years of 1937-39, our pulp and paper mills used 54 percent. There are single paper mills which use more electrical energy than is required to light the cities of Montreal and Toronto combined.

Pulp and paper has become a mainstay of the country's economy. It gives direct livelihood to half a million Canadians, leads all our peacetime manufacturing industries in wages and export value, is Canada's best and readiest hope for world trade in the days ahead.

*THE PULP AND PAPER
INDUSTRY OF CANADA

* 80 companies, small and large,
with 105 mills from coast to coast.

CANADA'S MOST VALUABLE INDUSTRY

Who Has An Answer To Problem of Japan?

By THE VERY REV. W. R. INGE

Do we realize, Dean Inge asks, the problem we will face when Japan is defeated?

There will be no disposition to give the Japanese territory in which to settle some of the eighty million population which their present country can't support.

Yet if nothing is done they will remain a great danger to the white man.

Wallingford, England.

THE Japanese, as we know, are the admiring pupils of the Nazis. They have equalled their instructors in boundless ambition, in shameless treachery, and in cruelty. They firmly believe that they are the Herrenvolk, destined to dominate half Asia and the Pacific.

"We ought to have Australia and New Zealand," said Prince Toguwara to Mr. Robertson Scott, an Englishman who has lived in Japan. Mr. Scott recently wrote of his experiences.

Japan must of course be beaten and disarmed, and her fate is certain, even if a high authority who told me that Russia will certainly help us was mistaken. The French and Dutch must take a hand if they want their colonies back, and the Dutch colonies have a population of seventy millions. The Japanese gambled on a German victory; with Germany out of the war their prospects are hopeless.

But do we realize what we are up against?

An Australian said to me, "We don't look upon the Japanese as human beings." That really will not do. They are not barbarians, but a highly civilized nation.

I remember meeting the wife of the Japanese Ambassador. She was a very pretty woman, her skin was white and pink, not yellow; and in two or three years she had acquired the manners of an English great lady. I was much impressed.

Higher Literacy Than U. S.

Mr. Scott says that they have a lower percentage of illiteracy than the United States. He found pictures of Lincoln and Florence Nightingale on the walls of elementary schools; Fraser's "Golden Bough" and Bergson's "Philosophy" were studied in Tokyo tramcars; the purser of a Japanese liner was translating "In Tune With the Infinite".

And yet this people has not only swallowed whole the devil's gospel of Hitlerism. The masses are half starved; their politics are utterly corrupt; their parliament is controlled by two families of financial magnates, the Mitsuis and the Mitsubishis; and they have assassinated as many of their public men as the Cheka and the Gestapo.

Japanese history is one of the most extraordinary and interesting in the world. They are proud of having by far the oldest dynasty; the present Emperor is said to be the hundred and twenty-fourth of his line. Their fanatical loyalty resembles that of the young Nazis for their Fuehrer; one of the ablest generals in the war against Russia committed harakiri when the Emperor (they do not call him the Mikado) Mutsuhito died. The militarist education of the young Japanese closely resembles that of the Hitler youth; the sinister result is the same.

There was a time when the Government was ready to admit foreign influences. But in the reign of Charles I. it took fright and exterminated Christianity in the islands—one of the few examples of successful religious persecution. The Government thought, perhaps rightly, that the priests were secret agents of the King of Spain. After that, for 250 years, no one was allowed to enter Japan or to leave it. The flourishing mercantile marine was destroyed.

Their ships had been the scourge of the Dutch East Indies; they traded with India; they had reached Mexican ports early in the seventeenth century; they could have seized Australia, New Zealand, and British Columbia unopposed. The Japanese made this great renunciation in order to escape contamination from the West.

Then followed the amazing revolution in which the feudal nobles relinquished their lands; the ruling Tokugawa class made way for the Emperor, who had kept up a phantom court, the country was Westernized with a vengeance. "Adapt yourselves quickly, or suffer the fate of China." That was the alternative, thanks to the Western Powers' greed.

In a few years Japan became a great Power, which brought China to her knees, and humbled mighty Russia. Industrially the threat was even more menacing. "Rising at dawn, the Japanese work far into the night without stopping." They undersold electric light bulbs in America, watches in Switzerland, and offered stockings at Manchester at threepence a pair. A French textile manufacturer complained, "If I stole my raw material and paid my workmen nothing, I could not compete with such prices."

Must Exploit Labor

This state of things can be maintained only by a ruthless exploitation of labor, and by depleting the small reserves of coal and iron. But in a grossly over-populated country the alternative is starvation. Without foreign trade millions of Japanese must die of hunger. Even with their expanding exports they must suffocate or explode.

Being what they are, they exploded, and made such conquests, at the expense of the great Powers as cannot be paralleled in history. An officer who knows the Malay Peninsula said to me, "We made Singapore impregnable from the sea; we were convinced that no army could penetrate the jungle north of the city."

The Japanese are fighting for their lives, if any nation ever did. They will not take failure lying down, for if they are confined to their islands, which will be the penalty for their unprovoked aggression, eighty millions cannot possibly live in a country not much larger than the British Isles and less fertile.

The Canadian Way

The Spirit of Competition

The competition is over. To this calf and its young owner has been handed the red ribbon and all the honours of first prize.

But the Spirit of Competition does not die as the decision is handed down. Rather, it wells up, grows stronger, as the runners-up promise themselves they will not be beaten next time . . . and the winner vows he will win again.

And so it is in every Canadian walk of life.

The Spirit of Competition provides the opportunity to attain the highest peak . . . the mightiest ambitions.

In Canada, any man's son may become premier . . . the president of the company . . . the owner of his own business . . . for here, the way is open to the highest place.

Let it be the sacred concern of every Canadian to foster this most integral part of the Canadian Way . . . the spirit of friendly and open competition. It has built this nation in the past . . . and points the way to a greater Canada tomorrow.

Hiram Walker & Sons Limited.
SERVING THE UNITED NATIONS WITH WAR ALCOHOL

WORLD OF WOMEN

What Are We Going to Do About Canada's No. 1 Health Problem?

By ANN FOSTER

UNLESS you are prepared to be disturbed on the part of your community, your Province, and on the part of Canada as a whole in relation to a menace that, in its far-reaching implications, faces every last citizen of the country, do not read this article.

To be disturbed, is to act, and one of the most vital needs in Canada today, is direct, intelligent action in the face of our No. 1 Health Problem. You ask what *is* Canada's No. 1 Health Problem? The unqualified answer is Venereal Disease.

Every month of each year that passes, particularly since the outbreak of World War II, Canada has been faced with a problem so far-reaching in its tragic effects, and yet so simple of solution were it faced honestly and fearlessly *by each of us*, that it is nothing less than unbelievable that anything should be necessary to awaken anyone to immediate action.

Every year, thousands of newly contacted cases of V.D. are reported from end to end of Canada. Most of these are the *young* people of Canada, aged from fourteen to thirty. Every year, hundreds of babies are born with congenital syphilis, doomed to a life of misery and impotence. Every year, too, our institutions are admitting more and more cases of those who have literally gone insane through the effects of a disease that, if taken in hand in its initial stages, might have been completely cured.

Enemy of Youth

This brief sketch of our national menace is a gruesome one indeed. If *one eighth* of the cases of syphilis and gonorrhoea now spreading the length and breadth of Canada were polio cases, the nation would be rocked to its foundations, and up in arms to counteract the situation immediately. In fact, if *half* or even *one quarter* of the V.D. cases reported to the Health Departments of our Provincial Governments were simply measles, the country would still be in an uproar—and rightly so—until strict and unrelenting measures were instituted to protect the people of the country.

Besides the Federal Government, the various Provincial Governments of Canada are aware of the grave menace to the health of our young people, which this situation signifies. The Provincial Governments—some more effectively than others—are spending time, brains, money and energy, in endeavors to stamp out the disease. Of the fact that it *can* be stamped out—literally wiped off the face of Canada—if everyone in the country were to shoulder his or her responsibility, there is no longer any doubt whatever. But no Government, no scientists, no eager groups of people, can work at such a task successfully, without the enthusiastic, willing, intelligent and *consistent* cooperation of every single one of the country's citizens.

The stark fact that there is *no need for one single, solitary baby to be born with congenital syphilis,* and that records reveal that, during 1944, *in Ontario alone, no less than one hundred and sixty-five infants were born with this frightful curse,* is damning testimony to the fact that this grave danger to the health and well-being of the future men and women of Canada is being grossly neglected by the citizens.

The Price

The following perfectly true story, is equally as terrible, in its implications, as any story of starving or maimed children to come out of Europe. Yet this story belongs to Canada, one of the few countries in the world today, where children have a chance to be born and brought up in peace, sanity, health and security. It is particularly agonizing for the parents concerned, since it could so very easily and simply, have been avoided.

Mr. and Mrs. X, two honest, intelligent, well-to-do, and highly respected Canadians had a young son in his early teens. He showed signs of extreme brilliance at school, and University awaited him with all its wide facilities for encouraging the genius so obviously his. Suddenly, he began to lag behind in his studies, and showed signs of lassitude and neglect in everything he did. His parents were concerned, and after a time, took him to the family doctor. The doctor had known the parents for years, and the idea of V.D. in the family simply did not occur to him. However, because of some signs the boy showed, the doctor made definite tests.

It was discovered that the brilliant young student was going insane. He had congenital syphilis. Horrified, the doctor made tests of both the mother and father, and discovered that it was the mother, who—totally unaware of the fact that she had the disease—was responsible. Both Mr. and Mrs. X had been absolutely faithful to each other, sexually, since their marriage. Mrs. X had the disease before her marriage.

To watch one's brilliant son go insane before one's eyes, is a frightful price to pay for neglect in visiting a doctor, fearlessly and intelligently, before marriage.

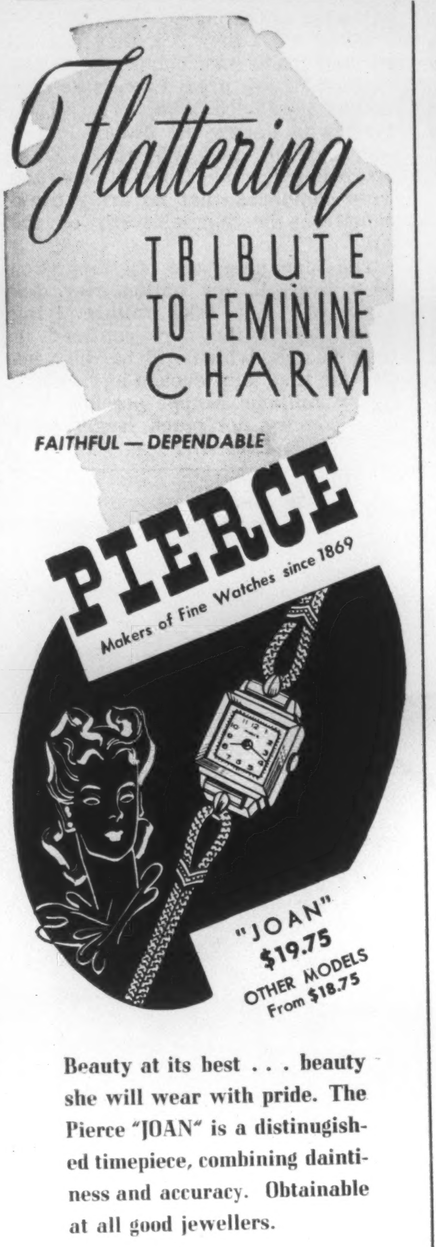
Can It Be Eliminated?

Then there is the case of the young girl of eighteen who recently married a fine, healthy young Canadian. She gave him gonorrhoea. He went immediately to the doctor for treatment, and took his bride. It was discovered that the girl was badly infected. She had had an "affair" when she was sixteen. The daughter of fairly well-to-do parents, she had not mentioned her "affair" to either of them. She tried various methods of her own to clear up the obvious symptoms which are the hall-marks of gonorrhoea, but without success. Since the symptoms of gonorrhoea, in women, can sometimes be mistaken she let the thing ride, completely uneducated, and totally unaware of the seriousness of her condition.

Such cases number thousands throughout Canada, and are heartbreaking to the men and women working to offset this frightful menace, because the solution to such cases (and others even more grim) is *always*, in the initial stages, absolutely simple, and the cure one hundred per cent.

Governments, communities, clubs, churches, women's organizations, all have a particularly difficult task before them when dealing with the prevention and cure of venereal disease, although the task *should* be no more difficult than dealing with an outbreak of scarlet fever. The fact remains, it *is* a difficult task, and for many reasons, the two most important being:

1. Syphilis is not, by any means as easily detected as other dangerous diseases, such as scarlet fever. Also, it is much more easily contacted, on the whole. Discipline, training, the consumption of alcohol, personality, *emotions*, the human psyche itself, enter into the question of contacting



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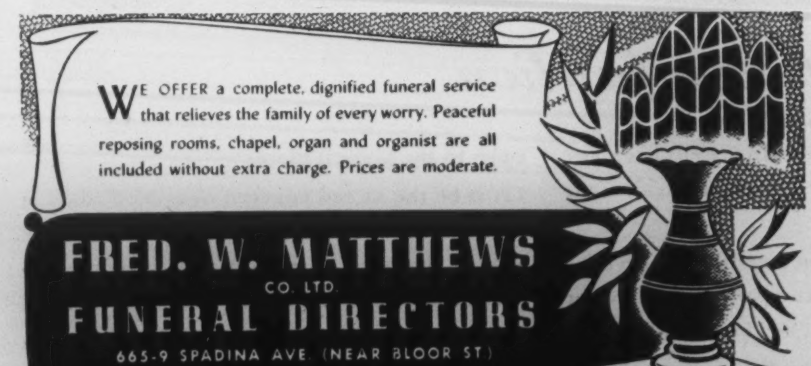

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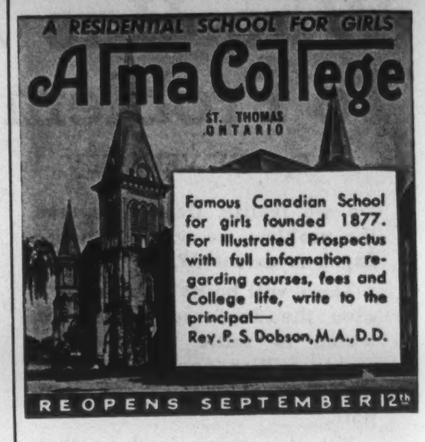

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Chateau Frontenac
IN OLD QUEBEC

syphilis. This is not the case with other diseases.

2. There is not the slightest social stigma connected with contacting polio, scarlet fever, measles, or T.B. These ravaging diseases may be had with "a free conscience". Not so with syphilis or gonorrhoea. In the case of *these* diseases, there still remains—most unfortunately for the human race—the stigma attached to it by an unthinking, unrealistic, ostrich-performing society that would rather tolerate the serpent in its midst, than bring it out into the light of day, call it by its rightful name—venereal disease—and deprive it of its sting.

Today however, Science with its unhampered vision and ever expanding curative powers, is marching ahead of those who would hold the human race in the dark and dismal places where ignorance, dishonesty and stupidity abide, and points the way partially, at least, to a more decent, sane, and healthy way of living for us all.

The latest venture of Science in the realm of curative medicine has been the thousands of fighting men's lives saved by penicillin. Not the least among the ills of humankind now eradicated by treatment with this drug are gonorrhoea and syphilis, with which we shall deal in another article.

Moral behavior does, and must enter into the question of *contacting* V.D. Only forthright, honest and intelligent action on the part of every individual with the slightest doubt as to their standing in this regard, can *cure*—and make us free.

There Are Strawberries Ripening at the Bottom of Our Garden

By MAY RICHSTONE

IAGO said "Put money in thy purse!" We say, "Put strawberries in your garden!"

From our miniature little patch, we had about eight quarts of the most spectacular (with exaggeration) strawberries as ever gladdened the hearts of complacent gardeners.

Put strawberries in your garden, we say sagely. Of course, there is heartbreak attached to this decision. You pick your most luscious looking berries and place them in front of a guest, with cream and a flourish; with, as Dorothy Parker says, "The air of a dowager conferring a park on a city." And what does the guest do? Before your fascinated gaze, he *eats* the berries. Those beautiful berries are gone forever. And does the guest eat them with due appreciation of their artistic and gastronomical merit? He does not!

"Very good," he says casually, as he gobbles them up. It doesn't matter. Even if your guest were a gourmet and sang eloquent rhapsodies about your berries, you would still feel that it was understatement. Besides, the berries would still be gone.

Plant strawberries in your garden if you want to learn stoicism. You can't be a pig when berries are ripe. Besides, your neighbors come over with covetous eyes. Besides—O that malignant human trait!—you want to show off your gardening prowess. So it's a dish of berries to one neighbor, a bowl of berries to another, a box of berries for Aunt Minnie, another box for Grandma; and each time, the most beautiful, the most tremendous, the most perfect specimens. Heaven forbid that it should be bruited about that your garden produced a mediocre berry. No, you eat the mediocre berries yourself. You eat them stealthily, as though they never existed. You eat them glumly, thinking of the ones you gave away. You begin to dislike the people you gave them to.

Plant strawberries in your garden. We started with one row. The eight plants that went in, that first Spring, cost a mere dollar. That first summer, we watched five berries ripen. So did the birds. Just before each berry was ripe enough to pick, the birds beat us to the draw. Still, we saved money on berries that first summer. We didn't buy any, because we had them in the garden.

Things were different, the second summer. Each plant had sent out runners. The runners were tenderly transplanted to make a second row. The first row bloomed and produced lots of berries, and we were ready to give the birds "the bird". Over our ripening berries, we placed a white expanse of mosquito netting. We got the strawberries, the birds got the raspberry. Of course, we had to watch the bold creatures. Let the net blow up ever so little, and the birds were under it, pecking blissfully away.

Gardening Miracles

Next summer, another row made its proud appearance. That's one of the miracles of gardening. You start with one row, and you can wind up with a strawberry farm; space permitting, and if you live long enough.

And O the joy of passing a window of strawberries on sale at fifty-nine cents a quart, and calculating the money you save! O the scorn with which you view these inferior fruits! Have they been allowed to reach their peak of ripeness before they were picked and transported to market? Certainly not! Have they been protected with mosquito netting, and cherished and loved from their first blossoms? Certainly not! Can they begin to compare with the incomparable berries in your back yard? The very question is sacrilege.

Plant strawberries in your garden. Lovely, luscious, melting strawberries—grow them and discover new heights of popularity. Everyone welcomes the gardener when bearing strawberries!

• •

How Much Should a Text Book Weigh?

By EDITH M. CREIGHTON

IF YOU belong to the generation that stuck a little blue Caesar or a small green Virgil into your pocket and ran lightly to school with reading material for months in one small volume you have no idea of the difficulties under which the budding classicist of today is staggering. Weigh your child's Latin book and weep.

Of course books do not weigh the same in all the provinces but for years the tonnage has been increasing until recently the results of physical training, even at the hands of hardened old army sergeants, broke down and a nation-wide campaign for physical fitness was inaugurated. Even this may not be sufficient to equip the coming Canadians with the necessary strength to carry the books of tomorrow.

Have you weighed the Canada Book of Prose and Verse? It is a mere feather compared to a book recommended at one conference to replace it. Two pounds and a half that one weighed, on the kitchen scales. Has your child five lessons daily? Or seven? Five times two and a half plus the appropriate note books to accompany each makes a neat little poundage to trot about under.

Weigh the French grammars for Ontario and Nova Scotia. The Nova Scotian child carries to school each day three years of school French, with exercises and examples for eternity. The book could be split up into sections. It could leave something to the teacher. It could be used to rebuild bombed cities if the pages were carefully cemented together.

There was a time when a teacher might enjoy explaining some obscure word or phrase in a text. That was the day of the lighter book. Now every bright remark one might make is anticipated and put in a foot-note. Sometimes whole pages are needed for foot-notes. Take this one small extract:

Ubiquitous Foot-Notes

"The quality of mercy is not [1]strained. It [2]falleth as the [3]gentle [4]rain from [5]heaven."

NOTES: [1]. "Strained" is here used in a figurative sense. Mercy, being an abstraction, cannot be strained as honey or milk or relations.

[2] Some texts say "droppeth" but the motion is downward in either case.

[3] "Gentle" is well chosen. A heavy rain, or a driving rain would spoil the effect Shakespeare wished to create.

[4] Rain is composed of small drops or globules of water.

[5] Heaven here means the sky and must not in any sense be confused with the same word as used by theologians.

Perhaps this illustration will suffice to show why the tonnage has increased.

PALMER-MEECH

On Thursday, June 21, 1945, at St. Colman's Church, Cosham, Hants., England, Elizabeth Mary, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. G. Meech, to Flight-Lieut. Stanley Palmer, R.A.F. V.R., son of Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Palmer, St. Margaret's, Portsdown Hill, Cosham, Hants., England.

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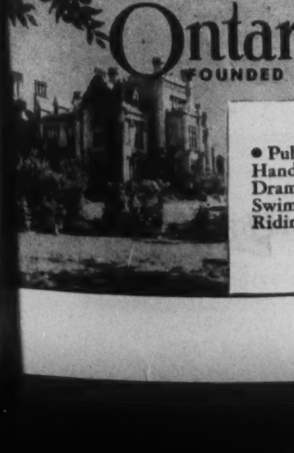

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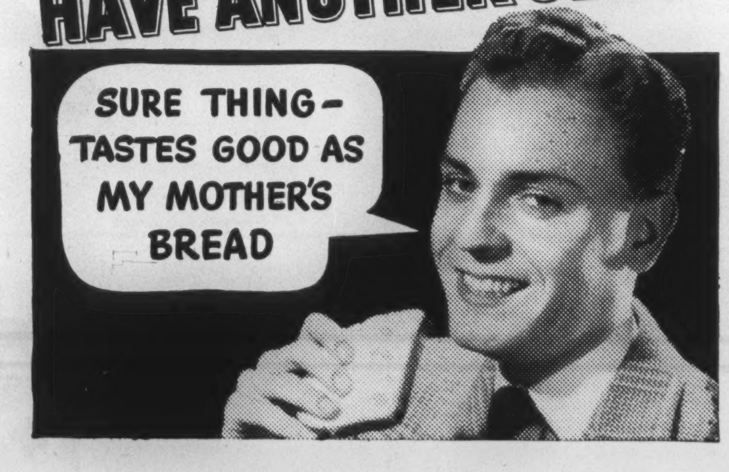

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THE BOOKSHELF

CONDUCTED BY J. E. MIDDLETON

Osbert Sitwell, Poet and Wit, Begins His Autobiography

LEFT HAND, RIGHT HAND, An Autobiography (vol. I) by Osbert Sitwell (Macmillans, $5.00.)

LIKE the busy bee, or perhaps rather like the wasp, Osbert Sitwell has buzzed for years through the big house of London literature. As poet, essayist and critic he has been regarded with respect, although not always with enthusiasm. A contemporary writer has said that in his work "there is a faint suggestion of the superior intellect observing the inferior." Perhaps the word "faint" is superfluous.

There is a certain superbity in a man who starts his autobiography at the prime age of 53 and uses up the whole of the first volume in getting to the death of Queen Victoria when he was 9 years old. How many volumes are to follow only time will tell. Naturally the first was most important because all the ancestors had to be lugged in from the year 1301 onwards, including Dukes, celebrated soldiers, bucks of Prinny's time and so on. In the main the family was always rich and improvident, "doing nothing in particular and doing it very well."

But gossip is always interesting, especially when it is gossip about the "hupper classes," and the author exults in it. Besides, his writing bubbles with wit and satire and he has the lively curiosity and humor which make unimportant detail appear of singular importance.

In a time when the world is staggering from disaster, when tomorrow is an enigma and next year a thick darkness, this book will be regarded by many as an impertinence, but it's a jolly one—as far as it goes. The title has reference to the theory of palmistry; namely that the lines of the left hand show the mental qualities one has inherited, while the right reveals how they have been developed.

•

Farming as Fun

PLEASANT VALLEY, by Louis Bromfield. (Musson, $4.00.)

A POPULAR novelist, having collected some bales of currency (including the Scandinavian) spent a modest portion of it in going back to his birthplace in Ohio and acquiring four contiguous farms which had rundown and could be restored only by capital, cooperative effort and enthusiasm.

He started right by believing that farming was a business, not a mere recreation. He continued right by settling four families on the land and paying wages. Thus he could tell them what to do and how to do it. He made an agreement with his "tenants" that when the consolidated farm began to make a profit his share would be 5 per cent while the workers got the rest. In two years there was no red ink in his books.

Besides he had had so much real fun in making things happen (with nature's help) that he was ready to write a book on the faults and failings of people who think that only industrialism makes wealth; a book that also would record the myriad joys that living on the land brings. This is the book, and in our notion it's more interesting than some of Mr. Bromfield's later fiction.

•

The Pursuit of Pleasure

OF LIFE AND LOVE, by Emil Ludwig. Philosophical Library, N. Y. $3.00 American funds.)

"LET us eat and drink for tomorrow we die" is an ancient folly which Epicurus built up into a system of philosophy. Thousands of people who know nothing of the system, and would care less if they knew every aphorism of it, follow it in their daily conduct, pursuing sensuous pleasure and shuffling off all personal responsibility or spiritual concepts. So a cat lives.

And here is a popular biographer making a pseudo-religion of his nerve-ends, whether the sensation be immediate, repeated in memory, or projected in imagination. The argument is fragmentary, with more illustrations than principles. The writing is "slick", but the book, as a whole, not impressive.

Student-Trouble

THE IVY YEARS, by Earl Schenck Miers. (Rutgers University Press; —Smithers & Bonellie, Toronto—$3.25.)

ONE expects from a University Press stately monographs on hard questions; "cases" in psychology, Livy's ablative absolute, music in the comedies of Molière, and the like. Rutgers University in New Jersey has other ideas. It entertains the odd notion that undergraduates make a University and that the four years' course is intended to make hobbledehoys into men. And so it sponsors this fiction, with a light appearance, but a serious content, revealing the stages in the process.

The hero comes to College with a chip on his shoulder. He has a nerve-affliction which at times makes his hands and arms jumpy. Fully three years have passed before he is content to accept the handicap and adjust his dreams and ambitions accordingly. Meanwhile he passes through frustrations and follies, discovering finally that the most important phase of education is the discovery of ideals and the training of the will to follow them.

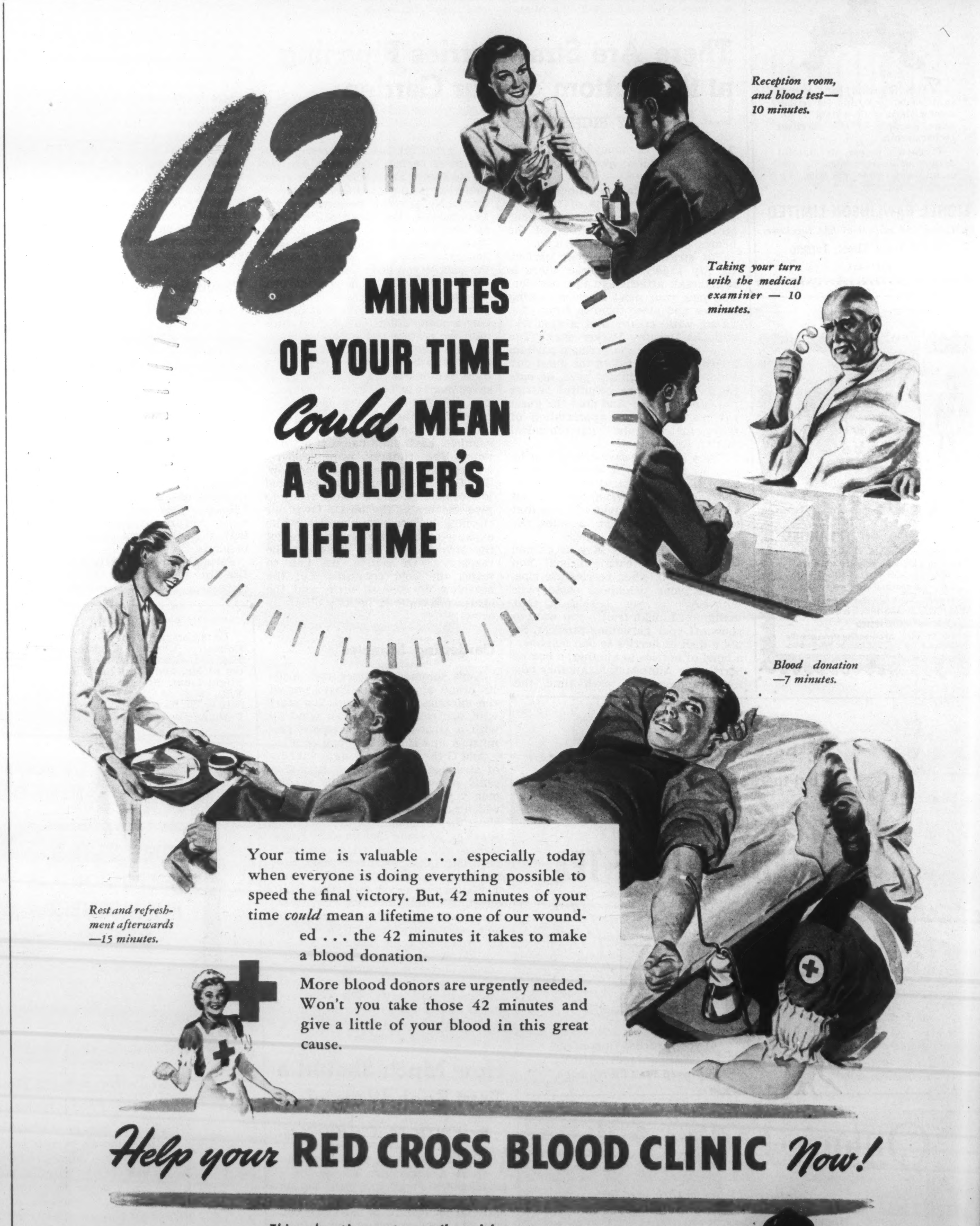
The author acknowledges in the Preface that the tale is autobiographical, and his free discussion of various Professors, by their own names, is surely a novelty in academic circles. High School students will profit from this book.

•

Condensed History

NEW FOUND WORLD, by Katherine B. Shippen, illustrated by C. B. Falls. (Macmillans, $4.50.)

THE settlement and government of America, North and South, with particular emphasis on the Spanish and Portuguese republics. The book is beautifully printed in clear type and the illustrations have a superb quality. While it is written for young people it will have a wide appeal among older readers.



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THE LONDON LETTER

Brendan Bracken Praises Press: History's Best-Reported War

By P.O'D.

ABOUT the time of the Russo-Japanese War it was pretty generally agreed that the day of the war correspondent was over and done with. Never again would he be allowed to send out his first-hand and personal account of what was taking place. Never again would he wander freely about taking notes.

Henceforward he would have about the same amount of liberty as a pet parrot chained to his perch, and like a pet parrot he would repeat only what he was told. The Japanese generals, with their cold concentration on war as a science, had seen to that. They had no use for these intrusive pressmen, who not only were often guilty of "dangerous thoughts," but who had the temerity to publish them to the world.

Even war correspondents themselves seemed to acquiesce in this view of their work as likely in future to be no more than a sort of picturesque commentary on the official communiqués. The last war did little to dissipate this idea, for most of the voluminous reporting it produced was of this character.

But now—well, how wrong we all were! Was there ever a war in which the correspondent has played so vital and important a role? Even Sir William Russell himself, the great father of the tribe, would indeed be astonished. And astonished, not only at the technical efficiency of modern war reporting, but at the freedom allowed to correspondents, the immediacy of their accounts, hot from the battle line, the military importance of the information they are allowed to disseminate.

Mr. Brendan Bracken, formerly Minister of Information and now First Lord of the Admiralty, dwelt on this aspect of the great struggle in his address at the anniversary luncheon of the Newspaper Press Fund in London the other day. This was, he said, "the best reported war in history." Press correspondents and photographers had been faithful servants of the public and the good comrades of the soldiers, and many of them had lost their lives in carrying out their arduous and dangerous duties.

Mr. Bracken also paid a handsome tribute to the newspapermen on the Home Front, who had got out their newspapers under almost insuperable difficulties, and with the smallest staffs ever known. Moreover, though every newspaper office had a great deal of information about the secret military operations planned in this country, never once had anything been published that would have been of the slightest help to the enemy. Not that there is anything very surprising about that, but nice to hear just the same.

It might or might not be true, said Mr. Bracken, that every country got the government it deserved, but it was certainly true that every country got the Press it deserved. And England had every reason to be proud of its Press.

Lloyd's "Casualty Book"

At Lloyd's—the world-famous insurance exchange, which began as a mere gathering of merchants in the coffee-house of Edward Lloyd toward the end of the 17th century — there are two notable features, the "Lutine Bell" and the "Casualty Book." The first, salvaged from H.M.S. Lutine, sunk in 1799, is struck twice to announce the safe arrival of any vessel long overdue. The huge "Casualty Book," as the name suggests, contains the names of the ships that never come back, and of casualties at sea generally.

During this war there has been a horrifying number of new entries in that grim record of sinkings, strandings, collisions, fires, and other major accidents at sea. Information of this sort would have been of the greatest value to the enemy, and so the "Casualty Book" was carefully boarded up and sandbagged in its special bay, and only the leaders of the Exchange were allowed access to it. And even they were under bond not to reveal the information, except to those who had a right to it.

Now the boarding and sandbags have been pulled down and removed, and the book is once more open to those who have any wish or occasion to consult it.

Co-Ops and Little Man

Socialists in this country—especially now, when the floods of election ballyhoo are pouring over us — make great play with their vast plans for the protection of the small man against exploitation by the powerful and rich. But apparently this does not apply to the small trader, so far as the Co-operative Societies are concerned. Not if one is to take seriously the address of the President at the recent Co-operative Congress — and there seems to be every reason why one should.

There were still too many costly and inexperienced casuals in the distributing trades, said Mr. Palmer. If they couldn't hold their own against the type of organization set up by the Co-operative Societies — well, that was their look-out. The business of distribution could not be expected to preserve outworn and inefficient practices. And anyway the small shopkeeper was no longer an independent agent. He had become the servant of "large-scale production concerns."

So now the little man knows. The large-scale production concerns may have bullied him at times, but at least they let him live.

No Concert-halls, No Music

For the world's greatest city and one with some pretensions to be an important musical centre, London is singularly lacking in concert-halls. Almost you might say there are none. It is true that the Albert Hall still stands round and huge like a decorated gasometer across the road from Kensington Gardens, and that concerts of all sorts are held there. But no musician will agree that it is suitable for anything but massed bands or massed choirs—anything sufficiently massed to blast its way through the acoustical road-blocks.

It may be that by now the people who build concert-halls have learned a good deal about the mysteries of acoustics, but they didn't know very much about them when they built the Albert Hall—or at least didn't worry. As a result a poor little musical sound wandering around that vast space undergoes the most extraordinary transformations, or fades out entirely in places, or is suddenly accompanied by queer ghostlike echoes. In some seats you can hear perfectly. In others you can't hear at all. And in still others you hear something quite different.

For the more intimate sort of concert, chamber music and recitals, there is still the Wigmore Hall, though there is some doubt as to whether it will continue to be available for music. And the same applies, only more strongly, to the National Gallery. When these two go, there will be practically nothing left—until the destroyed Queen's Hall is rebuilt. Heaven only knows when that will be!

Perhaps the Government will come to the rescue. Perhaps wealthy philanthropists—if there are any left—may be moved to do something about it. Perhaps the C.E.M.A. After all, does it not officially exist for the "Encouragement of Music and the Arts"? And no concert-halls, no music, or mighty little.

During the war there has been a tremendous growth in the popular demand for good music, but people must obviously have some place to go to hear it. This is not a climate that encourages performances in the public parks.

Cars Are War Casualties

Pessimists about the release of laid-up motor cars—prisoners of war in their various little concentration camps—predicted that it wouldn't be possible to get the poor cripples on the road, or that, once there, it wouldn't be possible to get them back home again. Under their own steam, that is.

Well, they were pretty nearly right. On every road one saw them stranded by the wayside, or being ignominiously towed along. It was like a return to those days of motoring, when only the most hopeful ever expected to do more than five miles without a breakdown.

Rest means rust—certainly in this damp climate—and three years and more of it produced all sorts of distressing symptoms. Engines suddenly seized up, brakes refused to function at all or locked the wheels without warning, gears defied the most resolute efforts to make them engage, tires exploded.

That first day was an exciting and exhausting one. But now that we know what is wrong with the old bus all we have to do is to get it put right.

CRACKERS by McCORMICK'S

The pretty girl sat in the railway train next to her young man, her little niece on her knee. The train entered a tunnel and suddenly the other passengers heard the little girl exclaim:

"Kiss me too, Auntie Violet."

"Darling," said Aunt Violet quickly, "you should say 'kiss me twice'. 'Kiss me too' is bad grammar."

MORAL—But it's good arithmetic to choose McCormick's Jersey Cream Sodas—they're twice tops—for value and for flavour.

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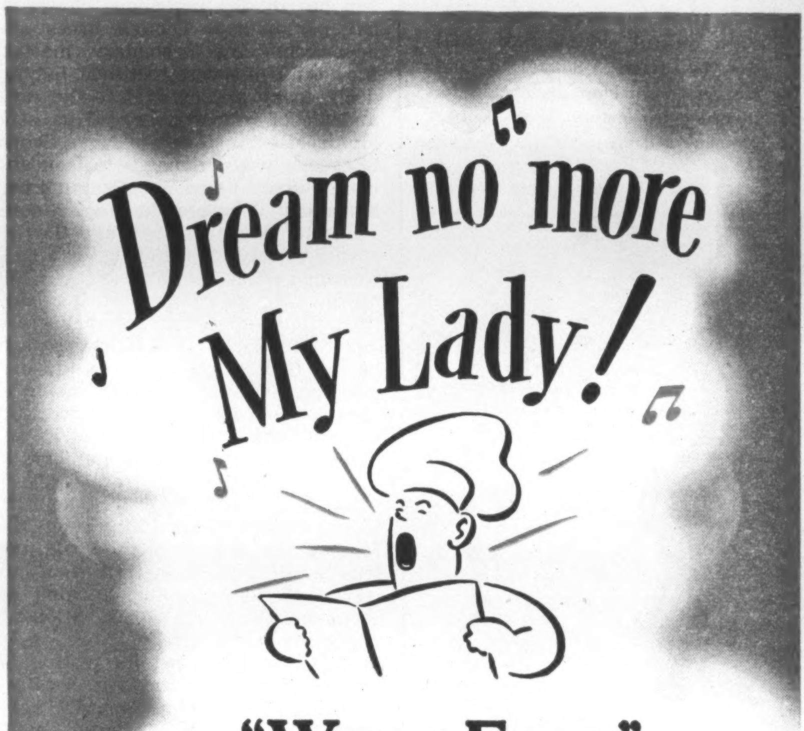
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ALUMINUM Cooking UTENSILS
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Yes, it's true—"Wear-Ever" Aluminum Cooking Utensils are back! Not in great quantities, of course—but an eagle-eye will frequently discover them in your neighborhood stores.

So if you really must have new kitchen utensils, "Wear-Ever" Aluminum is your logical choice. It's the genuine "Wear-Ever", all right. Exactly the same superior, long-lasting quality that has given you housewives efficient day-in-day-out service in the past.

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ALUMINUM Cooking UTENSILS

MUSICAL EVENTS

Jean Dickenson's Flawless Singing: A Promising Canadian Pianist

By HECTOR CHARLESWORTH

WHILE there are numerous singers with voices of more powerful timbre than that of the soprano Jean Dickenson, there are very few who sing with such flawlessly even tone production, artistic abandon and spontaneous expression. She has appeared here on many occasions during the past five years, and has never failled to enchant her listeners, not only by the finesse of her vocalism but by the ingenuous charm of her personality. Though dress and deportment are secondary matters for a critic of severe rectitude, they no doubt mean a good deal to the rank and file of concert-goers. This little Montreal-born singer, of Nova Scotia lineage, always manages to look and carry herself like a princess; and win her audience before she sings a note.

Her tones are so sweet and flow so spontaneously that they give a captivating effect of artlessness. But anyone who gives the matter second thought must realize that her grace and flexibility in florid passages must be the fruit of intelligent study and practice. No woman learns to sing so highly ornamented an aria as that from Rossini's "La Gazza Ladra" off-hand. One of her famous numbers is the Laughing Song from Auber's "Manon Lescaut" in which she bubbles over with natural mirth; but the Laughter is always in the scale and true to pitch. The same is true of her merry abandon in an old song of Stephen Foster's "Soirée Polka," which she resurrected a year or so ago. One of the most interesting of her resurrections is the "Air des Rossignols" from Victor Massé's light opera "Les Noces de Jeanette," sung last week. Though he composed many charming songs one seldom sees the name of Massé on programs nowadays; yet he was a noted figure in his day. In 1872 he was elected to succeed Auber in the Academy of France. In 1844 at the age of 22 he had become one of the illustrious succession awarded the Prix de Rome. His other operas included "La Nuit de Cléopatre" and "Paul and Virginia". One was grateful for an opportunity to hear his delicate and melodious music again. One was also curious as to how Miss Dickenson would render César Franck's "Panis Angelicus", which in its legato phrases lies outside the coloratura field. It was perhaps her finest effort, combining emotional fervor and a fullness of tone which showed that the scope of her voice is widening.

Autori Competent

Franco Autori's second concert showed how competent he is in handling orchestral forces which are partly inexperienced. His early experience was operatic. Operatic conductors must learn to get the best out of the instrumentalists available, and appeal to the emotions of listeners. Such experience made Toscanini, Bruno Walter and Beecham what they are. Under Mr. Autori's baton the Love Death from Wagner's "Tristan and Isolde" was not a routine symphonic rendering, but a romantic love-affair of glowing character. Grieg's "Solvejg's Song" was really written for the theatre, an episode which Ibsen, who conceived it, intended should moisten the eyes of the public; and it was in this mood of tenderness that Mr. Autori succeeded in making his musicians play it. Nothing on his program was more delightful than Vaughan-Williams' jocund and racy "English Folk Song Suite" based on tunes that come from the days when England was described by Erasmus as a "nest of song birds". The conductor, despite his race, played this integrally English music like an inspired Englishman.

Local musicians were interested in the first full-length recital of David Johnston, a pianist still in his teens, who some time ago was accepted as a pupil by the foremost contemporary interpreter of the classics, Arthur Schnabel. As a little chap in knee breeches, under the exquisite Canadian pianist, Margaret Parsons, he made several appearances in junior concerts of the Toronto Symphony, revealing precocious talent. His recital last week showed gratifying development in temperament, taste and technical scope. His program, which Schnabel probably selected, was strictly classical; designed to show his present abilities without sensational demands. Since Schnabel is the foremost authority on the 32 sonatas of Beethoven, it was natural that the boy should play two of the earlier works in that series.

Developed Favorably

Shortly after 1797 Beethoven published three piano sonatas known as opus 2, dedicated to his teacher Haydn. The second of these, in A Major was played by Mr. Johnston. In the subsequent two years Beethoven publisher seven more Sonatas. Opus 14 (1799) embraced sonatas 9 and 10, the first of which the pianist also played. But this time the composer dropped the four movements of tradtional usage and habitually confined himself to three. How many years separate the two works heard last week is unknown, but in the neat, lucid and thoughtful renderings of young Johnston, emotional development was obvious. Only in the slow movement of No. 2 was the passionate Beethoven of the future foreshadowed.

The pianist was at his best in the radiant, flowing strains of a Mozart Sonata, in which his balance, steadiness and brightness of tone were delightful.

The London Times occasionally digs from issues of a century ago musical news of a time when the young Queen Victoria and her Consort were ardent patrons of opera. Not long since it reprinted an annoucement for the opera season of 1845, "respectfully submitted to the nobility, subscribers and the public". There is a list of singers from the "principal theatres of Italy" including La Scala, Milan, and the San Carlo, Naples; the Imperial Theatre, St. Petersburg; the Royal Theatre, Madrid; the Theatre Royal, Lisbon, some of whom were to make their London debuts. Among all the list, the names of only three have survived in musical annals; the great basso, Lablache, who had been Her Majesty's instructor in singing; the prima donna Giulia Grisi, and most famous of all, the tenor Mario.

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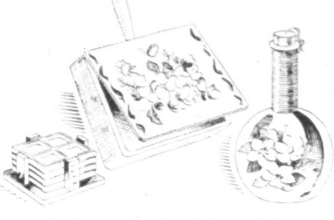

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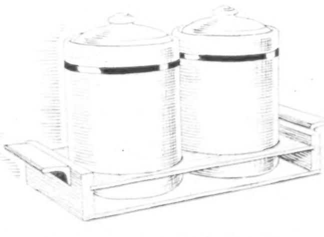

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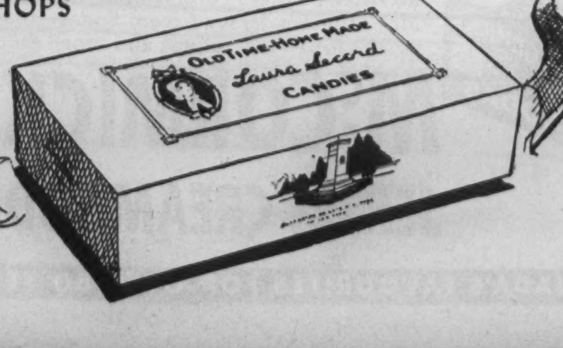

FILM AND THEATRE

It Shouldn't Happen to a Duck, What Happens to Poor Donald

By MARY LOWREY ROSS

WALT DISNEY has a remarkable imagination and a wonderful technical world in which to exercise it. The only thing his department seems to lack is a lusty-voiced committee of "No" Men, to shout him down whenever his genius gets out of hand. Apparently nobody has the temerity to say no to Walt Disney, who has no talent for abstinence himself once he gets loose in his teeming medium.

"The Three Caballeros" might have been a better picture if there had been someone in the Disney organization who was in a position to send Walt a series of memos emphatically labelled MUSTN'T. MUSTN'T develop a love-affair between a bosomy South American senorita and a lecherous little duck as a tribute to Latin American womanhood. MUSTN'T mix fantasy landscape with travelogue scenery. MUSTN'T try to crowd the Nativity into a comic strip sequence. MUSTN'T trust to the kind of accidental design you get by dropping blobs of colored paint on a sheet of paper and then folding the paper.

A great deal of good Disney manages to come through in spite of the wilful handicaps that have been set up in "The Three Caballeros". There's a cute flying donkey, a new Disney animal and a good one, as well as an engaging penguin who doesn't like the cold and takes a tropical cruise to acquire a sun-tan. Donald Duck is fine too until he gets out of character and starts behaving like the Andy Hardy of the animal kingdom. After that he becomes a noisome little nuisance and the whole film deteriorates badly. It looks as though the duck that has laid so many golden eggs for its master has laid a real one at last, and a badly addled one at that.

As far as I can trace the general scheme (admittedly not very far) "The Three Caballeros" takes Donald Duck on a sort of good-will screen-travelogue of the Latin Americas. This idea apparently proved too tiresomely consecutive, so whenever the picture begins to show signs of cohesiveness Disney explodes everything into a fireworks display of images that expand, split and dissolve before they can take on any recognizable shape.

Specifically "The Three Caballeros" is an attempt to blend animated cartoons, stylized drawing, photographed landscape and living actors in a single feature. And while the film proves that the whole thing is technically possible it will hardly convince anyone except Disney fanatics that it was worth doing in the first place.

It's hard to imagine what the Latin Americans will make of the film as an expression of hemispheric friendship. It's quite possible that it may shock their sense of tradition. Still, they should be grateful that it never occurred to Walt Disney to take over their legendary Quetzalcoatl and turn it into a comic member of the Disney Zoo.

Angel Benny

"The Horn Blows At Midnight" is an amiable fantasy, featuring Jack Benny who is a smooth comedian if not exactly a polished one. In the film, Mr. Benny, a radio trumpeter, falls asleep during a soothing commercial and dreams he is in Heaven. Here he is taken over by Guy Kibbee, very apostolic in an immense white nightie, and presently sent back to earth to blow up the planet on the stroke of midnight for its consistent incorrigibility. He is foiled in this attempt by a pair of fallen angels, and the picture reaches its climax, with, for complicated reasons, everyone clinging to a splintering flag-pole at the top of a sky-scraper.

It sounds pretty silly but it is brightly written and embellished by such figures as Reginald Gardiner, Allyn Joslyn and Margaret Dumont so can be recommended as good hot weather entertainment. Alexis Smith, very handsome in spite of a tortured hair-do, is present as an admirer of Angel Benny.

"Head-line Hunters" is a film testimonial to a group of Canadian War Correspondents, including Matthew Halton, Gregory Clark, Ross Munro and Peter McRitchie. It was assembled from war-front pictures, and because of the nature of its material is much more interesting than most testimonials. The commentary, which is unusually good, was written by Anne Marriott.

Dr. Ernesto Vinci, famous baritone and head of the Voice Dept. of the Halifax Conservatory, joins the Toronto Conservatory next September. He is a well-known radio artist, and has "produced" many pupils now famous in concert, opera and radio.

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Anything May Come

By LUCY VAN GOGH

WE ARE fast coming to the conclusion that Mr. Robert Henderson, who directs at the Royal Alexandra Theatre, can direct anything, and we await the day when he will give us "The Nibelungen Ring", or perhaps more probably "Parsifal" with the Conservatory Choir for chorus. Meanwhile he is embarking on an entirely new *genre* in a 1934 musical comedy of complicated parentage entitled "Anything Goes", with Vicki Cummings and Arthur Maxwell billed above the title and Alex Alexander below it, and almost a score of the Royal Alex standbys in the cast. The book, to which Mr. P. G. Wodehouse is one of the many contributors, is amusing in a raffish sort of way, satirising as it does the public adulation of "public enemies" which was common at the time, but the vitality of the show is due entirely to the masterly lyrics written and composed by Cole Porter, to which Mr. Henderson and his musical director Ralph Stone give a highly adept performance.

Vicki Cummings is exactly the type for the Chicago cabaret singer who is the chief female character in "Anything Goes", and she delivers the gag songs in a way that makes their up-to-date Toronto references highly effective. Mr. Maxwell and Gedda Petry, who have the chief love interest, did not succeed on Monday in convincing this critic that there was any reason why anybody should love either of them very much, but the audience liked them, and anyhow the love interest is not very important. Mr. Alexander as the mild little gunman who has to masquerade as a clergyman had some plausible and amusing business. The performance of the Wodehouse character of *Sir Evelyn Oakleigh* by Michael Ames was both deft and dignified, and his teamwork with Miss Cummings in a scene which might easily have descended to burlesque kept it on a much higher level.

But the honors go definitely to the man who sticks the whole thing together, who puts this enormous cast through their paces (almost every one has a well-charactered little bit to perform by himself or herself), gives it speed and conviction, and makes it hard to believe that it is put together for only a very limited number of performances. True, he is able to spend quite a lot of money on it; the dance team from the St. Regis, New York, which appears in three short items, must be among the most costly of these attractions. But he spends it wisely and always with a keen eye to the total effect. Keep up the good work, Mr. Henderson.

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THE FEMININE OUTLOOK

Pianos I Have Known and Fought with on the Concert Stage

By FRANCIS MARR

PIANOS have personalities. They're like horses. They range from the spirited thoroughbred to the patient hack who gazes at you with sad and trusting eyes, wishing he could pull you faster, but he's too tired.

In travelling around the country, as accompanist to various soloists, I have come upon almost every kind of instrument. I am sorry to say that after many such trips, my first feeling on being engaged for a concert in an unknown place, is a feeling of apprehension, only too often justified, as to what kind of a piano I am to be faced with.

I wish I had pictures of all the pianos I've played on in my life. I think that collection would contain specimens that would outdo any family album, even the most ancient. However, that's just a by-product, like the hoop skirts and cameo brooches. It's what's inside that matters . . . how they sound.

Now, I am not going to speak here about the good pianos. I know where every one is, and the clubs who own them have my deepest love and affection.

The Has-Beens

It's the others I want to speak about—that host of has-beens and land of "never-was". Generally speaking, they divide themselves into about five groups—the clangers, the shakers, the droppers, the fighters, and the low-pitchers.

Let us take the *clangers* first. Those are the eager pianos. They long for someone to approach them and each part tries to out-do the other in responding. Not content with merely sounding the note, they keep on sounding long after you have left them for another. The result is a merry clang of bells, all-together and all-enveloping. The fact that neither the pianist nor the audience hears one clear note during the concert doesn't bother them. They're giving their all—they're having fun—don't be so finicky.

The *shakers* generally arouse a feeling of sympathy in the performer, because he is often feeling that way too. I have never been able to make up my mind if they shake because they are nervous, or if the floor is crooked, or their feet don't match, or if they are afraid of pianists. Any one of these reasons is a good and respectable one. I'm afraid of crowds and dark rooms myself. But it's hard on the pianist. If you strike a good loud chord everything begins to tremble. The keyboard shakes, the music shakes, the pedals shake, the floor shakes, the stool shakes, you shake. It's dreadful. It reminds me of the last time I came back from England on the Empress of Britain, when I had a cabin right over the propeller. Only that time my reaction was quicker.

The next kind—the *droppers*—are for me the worst. They 're so disconcerting. If you've ever walked along a country path and suddenly stepped in a hole, you'll know exactly how these pianos behave. Your hands are poised to begin—you begin—and as you touch the keys they drop from under you. The action is so loose that the faintest breath sets them in motion, and you plunge in after them with a horrid jar. The pedals behave in the same way. They seem to have a sixth sense, and always know when your foot is coming towards them. Being good souls and helpful, they want to save you as much work as possible, so down they go, and you're left feeling as if you've broken your leg. Those pianos I could do without.

Then there are the fighters. They are the opposite of the droppers. When you press the keys down they not only resist you, but as soon as you release them they fly back and hit you before you can get out of their way. You need a super-set of muscles to handle these babies. Generally the outer case is a brassy yellowish wood, guaranteed to withstand fire, flood and initial-carvers. As you come out on the platform these pianos leer at you. Come on now, they say, you think you're so good. I'll show you what you really are—a weakling—trying to fool the public. And that's what I usually feel like, too. My arms ache for weeks.

The *low-pitchers* are the ones that turn string-players' hair gray. Violins and cellos sound their best at a certain pitch, and if they have to tune down, they lose their brilliance of tone, and the result is a soggy sound that infuriates the player, and adds a nice dreary touch to the evening.

A Matter of Pitch

I always write ahead and ask that the piano be tuned to A440 the day of the concert, and as soon as I arrive in town I go at once to the hall to see that everything is in order. I find one of three things—(a) the piano is in tune at the right pitch, (b) the piano is in tune at the wrong pitch, (c) the piano is not in tune at any pitch.

When a piano is kept at a low pitch, one tuning is not enough. The tuner can pull it up, but it goes right down again, and needs several tunings before the strings will stay put at the higher tension. In this country the standard pitch is A440—that is, 440 vibrations per second to the A above middle C. All tuners know this, or should know it, and pianos should never be kept at any other pitch. Also, they should be tuned frequently, whether used or not. It adds many years of life to both the instrument and the person who has to use it.

How often people ask pianists to play something—perhaps at a party after a concert, and they say "I'm afraid the piano is a little out of tune"—or they don't say anything. If they asked friends to dinner, and gave them a dinner comparable to the sound of that piano, I can imagine what those friends would say! And the pay-off is, the people listening to that performance say, "I suppose he was tired, poor fellow—he really didn't sound very well."

You would think that if a group of people want to have a concert, and are willing and able to pay a fee to the performers, and pay for a hall, and advertising expenses, and often for a party afterwards, they would think it in the best interests of their own enjoyment of the concert to have a good piano. Because, no matter how fine the pianist, he always sounds better on a good instrument.

Yet I know of many organizations—music clubs, study groups, school committees, service clubs, etc., etc.—who have series of concerts year after year, bringing excellent performers—often very famous ones—and setting the poor pianist down to a piano that shouldn't happen to a dog. I used to think perhaps they had one piano for soloists, which they kept locked in a cupboard, and another for accompanists. But they don't. Like Monarch Flour their piano is "All purpose".

Why can't every town have *one* good piano which is used only for concerts and looked after with care and thought. A good grand can be bought new for around $2000. Spread over a period of years that is not a prohibitive price. Then there are all sorts of opportunities of buying good used pianos, especially large sized ones, which are the most suitable for concert halls. Many wealthy people have bought instruments, never used them very much, and when their family grows up and leaves home, the large house is given up for a smaller one, and the grand piano is too big for the new drawing room, so it is sold for a few hundred dollars.

If people only knew how much it means to a pianist to have a good instrument! Naturally, we try to do our best with what we're given, and we develop quite a technique for dealing with them. Sometimes I think that's a mistake. Perhaps we ought to play like the piano sounds. Or do we?

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Most Amusing Woman I Know In or Out of the Theatre

By CAY MOORE

SHAKESPEARE said of one of his best-loved comedy heroines that "A star danced when she was born" and I think that in the case of ZaSu Pitts, a star must have danced, capered and reeled, yet been withal an exceptionally lucky star. For ZaSu goes through life in a manner not like you and me. The things that happen to her could not happen to anyone else. She is a living magnet alike for high adventure and mad disaster, and from all her experiences she emerges triumphant and more entertaining than ever.

While it is sheer delight to be in her company, it is at times sheer terror. Trains on which she journeys get hot-boxes and taxis in which she rides run aground. I know whereof I speak, for I rode with her in her little old electric car around Beverley Hills. The car, a gift from James Melton, has no brakes and a temperamental horn. When she was in town this year, one taxi missed a street-car by inches, and another day we ran into a freak snow-storm in April, which caused the car to skid and tie up traffic on Wellington Street. ZaSu emerged triumphant from the accident because it happened in front of a china shop, a china shop that stocked the English pattern she had been searching the town for. While we untangled the cars, she found her treasure.

The screen's most famous fluttery female is a woman of action and a woman of brains. Already she is planning a business for her son, now in the Air Force, to come home to. During her year on Broadway with the comedy "Ramshackle Inn", she spent her spare time in her apartment experimenting with recipes for her new cook book entitled "Fun in Cooking." Among her luggage when she travels is a trunk in which she carries every conceivable cooking gadget. And in every city she visits she haunts the shops for antiques and gadgets.

THE STARS ARE THERE

Whether we love or not
The stars are there;
Whether we win or lose
They never care;
Whether we live or die
They deck the night;
Nothing we do or say
Can veil their light.

Stubborn, and strong, and sure,
Though cold, aloof,
Gemming the night's remote,
Unpillared roof;
Helps you, sometimes, to see
Them in the sky,
Knowing they'll never fail,
Forget, or die.

VERNA LOVEDAY HARDEN

Shortly after she arrived in Toronto not long ago, my telephone rang and after the familiar "hel-lo", I heard "Cay, let's grab a taxi and go find a setting-hen-mould."

"What on earth is a setting-hen-mould?" I enquired.

"I'll tell you all about it in the taxi—now hurry."

Setting Hen

When we met, ZaSu had in her hand a list of local antique shops which she handed to the driver. In true Pitts form she rambled on about the hen.

"You know my friend in St. Louis, the one who has the lovely home, and the collection of old china, none of which matches, well, that is where I saw the setting-hen."

"Oh, was it old china!"

"No, it was jelly." The famous hands fluttered. She had a luncheon for me, and the first thing I spied when I entered the dining room was this colorful hen. She sat in the centre of a table and presided over a buffet of wonderful food. It is made something like my Fun Cake. You know the Fun Cake, you don't have to cream the butter, you just dump in everything at once . . ."

"Yes, I know all about that. I read it in your new cook book. What I want to know about is this hen."

"You take the mould, dump in strawberry, lemon, lime jelly, some whipped cream, nuts, put it in the freezer—and after a short while, shake out a gay and beautiful hen."

The taxi pulled up in front of an antique shop. ZaSu leaped out, peered in the window and her eyes fell lovingly on an old china fish set. Once inside the shop, though, she lost interest in what she had seen when she discovered the table on which this china and other pieces were displayed, was a Sheraton period piece. It would be perfect for her colonial dining-room. She crawled underneath, examined the legs and in coming up bumped her head with such a wallup, that the china collection almost came to a disastrous end.

A haughty looking individual in striped trousers, sauntered up to us and enquired in a cold voice, "Anything I can do for you, madam?"

"Yes, I would like to know the price of this table?" replied my friend all smeared in dust.

"It is not for sale, madam."

"Why?"

"Because it is sold."

"Oh, dear—well, have you a setting-hen mould?" she enquired.

"No," he snapped. "We have only the finest antiques."

ZaSu turned to me and said "Let's get out of here."

Suddenly the salesman melted and he asked eagerly, "Are you ZaSu Pitts?"

Backstage

ZaSu screwed up her mouth, flashed that dead-pan expression of hers and replied, "I have been known to look like her," and made for the door.

We spent many days shopping and a good time was had by all, with the possible exception of frustrated sales-clerks. The funny thing about ZaSu is she doesn't realize how funny she is. One evening I went back stage during the last intermission of "Ramshackle Inn." There I found the star of the show, complete with costume and make-up, rummaging among a lot of stage equipment in a dark and dirty storeroom. The joyful dither to which she succumbed, when she found an old hat-rack, convinced the cast that she had discovered nothing less than gold. "What on earth do you want with that homely thing?" I enquired. "Oh, but Cay, it is excellent wood, and it would be perfect for the terrace entrance hallway. I know it is minus a peg or two, but my husband can fix that."

After many calls of "curtain", the frustrated stage-manager broke up the back-stage comedy, and pushed the fluttery comedienne out under the footlights for the funniest act in the show.

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Helena Rubinstein
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CONCERNING FOOD

Neither a Sin Nor Social Error Is Frank Enjoyment of Food

By JANET MARCH

DR. Margaret Mead addressed the Nutrition Conference at Ottawa at the beginning of June, and, as always when she speaks, she made some interesting and unusual remarks. Margaret Mead was born near the beginning of this century and has done a lot of things during her forty-odd years. By profession she is an anthropologist, and like all good anthropologists, has done a considerable amount of living among native tribes in remote places such as Bali, New Guinea, and Samoa. I believe they like to do this so that they can see how humans of unmixed breeds behave when they haven't been modernized or picked up customs from other tribes the way ours does.

Dr. Mead likes her job and once said of it. "The study of human culture is a context within which every aspect of human life legitimately falls, and necessitates no rift between work and play, professional and amateur activities." I didn't know she felt just that way about her work, but I once had the pleasure of sitting beside her at a luncheon, and had a hunch that my frailties were being pretty astutely added up.

At present Margaret Mead is the Executive Secretary of the United States National Research Council's Committee on Food Habits; which is, of course, why she was speaking at the Nutritional conference in Ottawa. If her hearers expected to get an earful of statistics as to the consumption of orange juice and why the South eats hotbreads they must have been surprised, for her remarks on nutrition spring from her wide knowledge of human behavior.

"Our adolescents," she said, "eat worse than in any other society because it is considered a sign of independence to eat the wrong things." Remember those chocolate-fudge-nut-marshmallow sundaes we used to have in great number in our teens, and then we wondered about our pimples? "The best food habits are those of people who like their food, but have a few healthy dislikes." That lets us all be reasonable with Junior about his spinach, and makes me feel better about the pounds and pounds of mashed potatoes I have tried to hide under forks, down the years.

Dr. Mead believes that "nutrition is a Protestant, Puritan, North European tradition which developed in countries where people didn't really like to eat," while in the Mediterranean countries they just ate because they liked to, and did much better for themselves, too.

No doubt it is a good idea to follow Dr. Mead's advice, "Let the eater eat and be happy, and let the people who are arranging the eating for them do the work and worrying." Well, we all do a bit of skillful arranging such as making a lemon pie with four eggs in it for the particular pleasure of the youthful member of the family who hates eggs, or throwing together a bowlful of Spanish sauce to include those vitamin laden tomatoes. The trouble is that nutrition is in so many hands and every year there is a vast batch of newly marrieds who try to do the job with very little knowledge.

There is a theory that nutrition is quite a different thing from good eating. It's too bad that such a distinction can ever have grown up, for good nutrition is just good meals which many Canadian housewives have been serving for years without knowing a calory from a protein. Most people like to eat good food, so, according to Dr. Mead, if you are one of these you are all right and here is a recipe for a good soup to try:

Green Pea Soup

2 1/2 pounds of peas
1 carrot
1 1/3 cups of chicken stock
1 onion
2 tablespoons of butter
1 cup of thin cream
1 teaspoon of sugar
Salt and pepper.

Cook the peas in a little water, just as little as you can use. Slice the onion and the carrot and melt the butter and cook gently in a covered frying pan. When the peas are cooked rub them through a sieve—let's hope you still have one—and also the onion and carrot. Add the chicken stock, flavor with salt and pepper. Then add the cream and serve.

Bortsch

1 bunch of beets
1 onion, sliced
2 stalks of celery, chopped
2 medium sized potatoes
½ cabbage
2 cups of canned tomatoes
2 bay leaves
1 carrot, sliced
2 pounds of beef chuck
Salt and pepper
Sour cream

Put the meat and bones in a pot and add the tomatoes and one cup of boiling water. Let it simmer for about 20 minutes. Then add the celery, carrot, onion and bay leaves, and flavor with salt and pepper. Simmer for another 20 minutes, and then add more boiling water till the bones are covered and simmer for half an hour. Cut up the beets and add them and cook for 20 minutes, then add the cabbage shredded. Cook the potatoes and add them cut up and let the soup simmer for another half hour. Add more water if you need it to cover the meat and bones. Fish out the meat and carve it off the bones and return it to the soup and reheat. Heat the dishes and put sour cream in each dish and then pour on the soup, being sure everyone gets their share of the meat and vegetable pieces. If you want the bortsch to be a very bright color, save one of the beets uncooked and just before serving grate it into the soup.

Table for the Bride's Reception

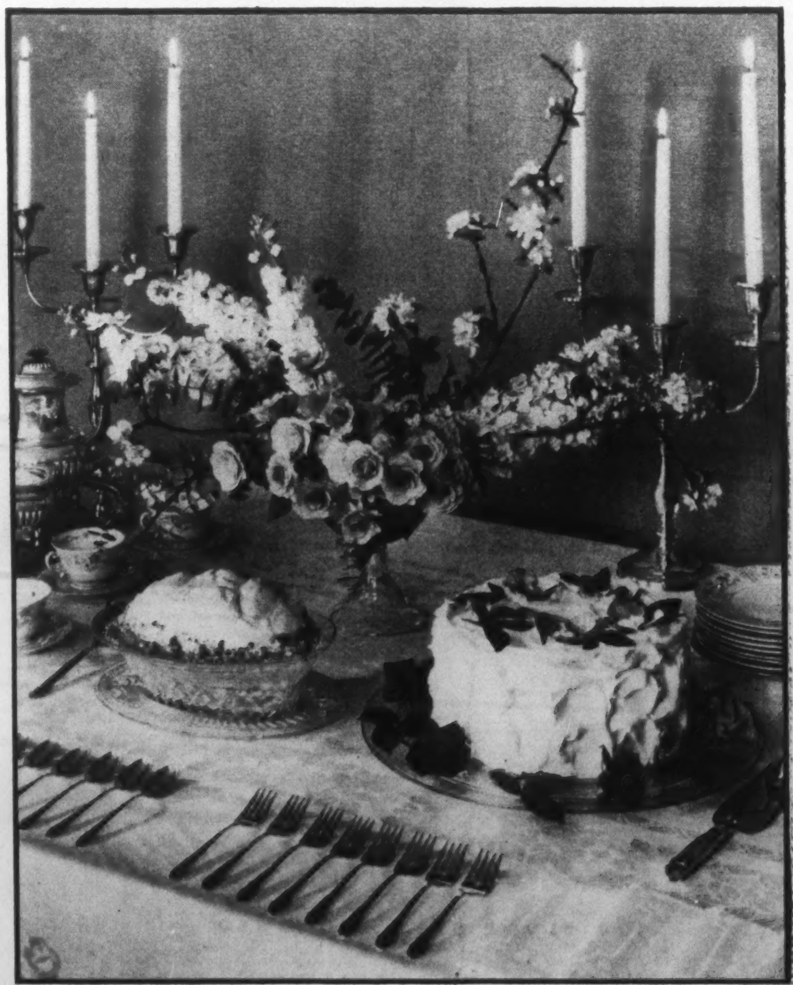
By MARION GIFFORD

THIS bridal reception table is planned: to create a pleasing picture; to fulfill the claims of sentiment and tradition; to be accomplished without a caterer's help.

For a pleasing picture: Duplicate the loveliness of the bride herself, wearing a satin gown and carrying her bridal bouquet, by laying the table with lustrous white Irish linen damask and decorating it with a beautiful arrangement of fresh flowers.

Move the table to one side of the dining room so that the wall will create a background for its pictorial beauty. Frame the flower arrangement with white tapers set in silver candelabra. (Placing the table against the wall makes a small dining room seem larger and a large gathering less jam-packed. It's also easier to arrange flowers effectively when they are to be viewed from one side only.)

For sentiment and tradition: It's a pleasing sentiment for the bride's table to be laid with the same white



Centerpiece of full-blown pink roses repeats motif of bride's rose-garlanded cake trimmed with crystallized petals. (See story this page).

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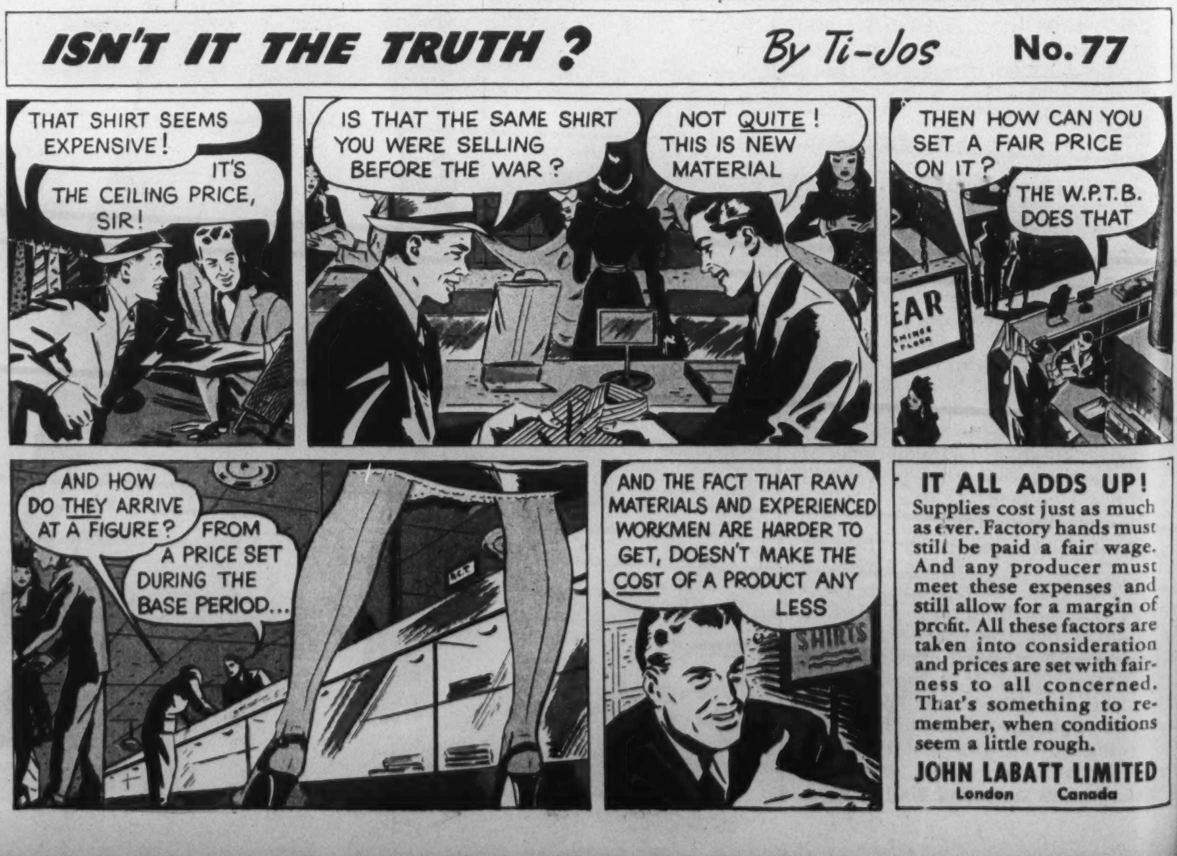

ISN'T IT THE TRUTH ?
By Ti-Jos
No. 77
THAT SHIRT SEEMS EXPENSIVE!
IT'S THE CEILING PRICE, SIR!
IS THAT THE SAME SHIRT YOU WERE SELLING BEFORE THE WAR?
NOT QUITE! THIS IS NEW MATERIAL
THEN HOW CAN YOU SET A FAIR PRICE ON IT?
THE W.P.T.B. DOES THAT
EAR
AND HOW DO THEY ARRIVE AT A FIGURE?
FROM A PRICE SET DURING THE BASE PERIOD...
AND THE FACT THAT RAW MATERIALS AND EXPERIENCED WORKMEN ARE HARDER TO GET, DOESN'T MAKE THE COST OF A PRODUCT ANY LESS
SHIRTS

IT ALL ADDS UP!
Supplies cost just as much as ever. Factory hands must still be paid a fair wage. And any producer must meet these expenses and still allow for a margin of profit. All these factors are taken into consideration and prices are set with fairness to all concerned. That's something to remember, when conditions seem a little rough.

JOHN LABATT LIMITED
London Canada

linen damask cloth which was used at her mother's wedding reception and then to be given to the bride to become a prized piece among her own trousseau linens. Irish linen lasts so long and keeps its original satiny luster so well that even an heirloom cloth will not be overshadowed by the richest of fine table appointments. Or the bride can start a family tradition of her own by using the most important new cloth in her linen chest with the expectation of using it again on all subsequent anniversaries.

For easy accomplishment: Serve the universally favorite refreshments—ice cream, cake and coffee. Fancy ice cream forms are pretty well out of the picture these days, but vanilla ice cream, ordered in bulk, can look just as attractive, heaped in a bowl and decorated with chopped nut meats.

It isn't necessary to call in a caterer to bake an elaborate wedding cake, for the easy-to-prepare crystallized rose petals make a decoration which is both ingenious and beautiful. And, for practical consideration, here's a recipe for a delicate white cake which calls for a minimum of sugar:

Delicate White Cake

Preparations: Have shortening at room temperature. Grease pans, line bottom with waxed paper, and grease again. Use two deep 8-inch layer pans. Start oven for moderate heat (375°F.). Sift flour once before measuring.

Measure into sifter:

2 cups sifted cake flour
2½ teaspoons double-acting baking powder
¾ teaspoon salt
1 cup sugar

Measure into bowl:

½ cup vegetable shortening

Measure into cup:

¾ cup milk
1 teaspoon vanilla

Have ready:

3 egg whites, beaten to meringue* with
¼ cup sugar

* For meringue, beat egg whites with rotary egg beater (or at high speed of electric mixer) until foamy. Add ¼ cup sugar gradually, beating only until meringue will hold up in soft peaks.

Now the "mix-easy" part: Mix or stir shortening just to soften, Sift in dry ingredients, add liquid, and mix until all flour is dampened. Then beat *2 minutes*. Add meringue mixture and beat *1 minute* longer. (Count only actual beating time. Or count beating strokes. Allow at least 100 full strokes per minute. Scrape bowl and spoon or beater often.)

Baking: Turn batter into pans. Bake in moderate oven (375°F.) about 25 minutes. Frost tops and sides with Easy Fluffy Frosting.

Note: Mix cake by hand or in electric mixer. With mixer, use low to medium speed for batter. For larger cake, double recipe and bake in three 9-inch layer pans in moderate oven (375°F.) about 30 minutes.

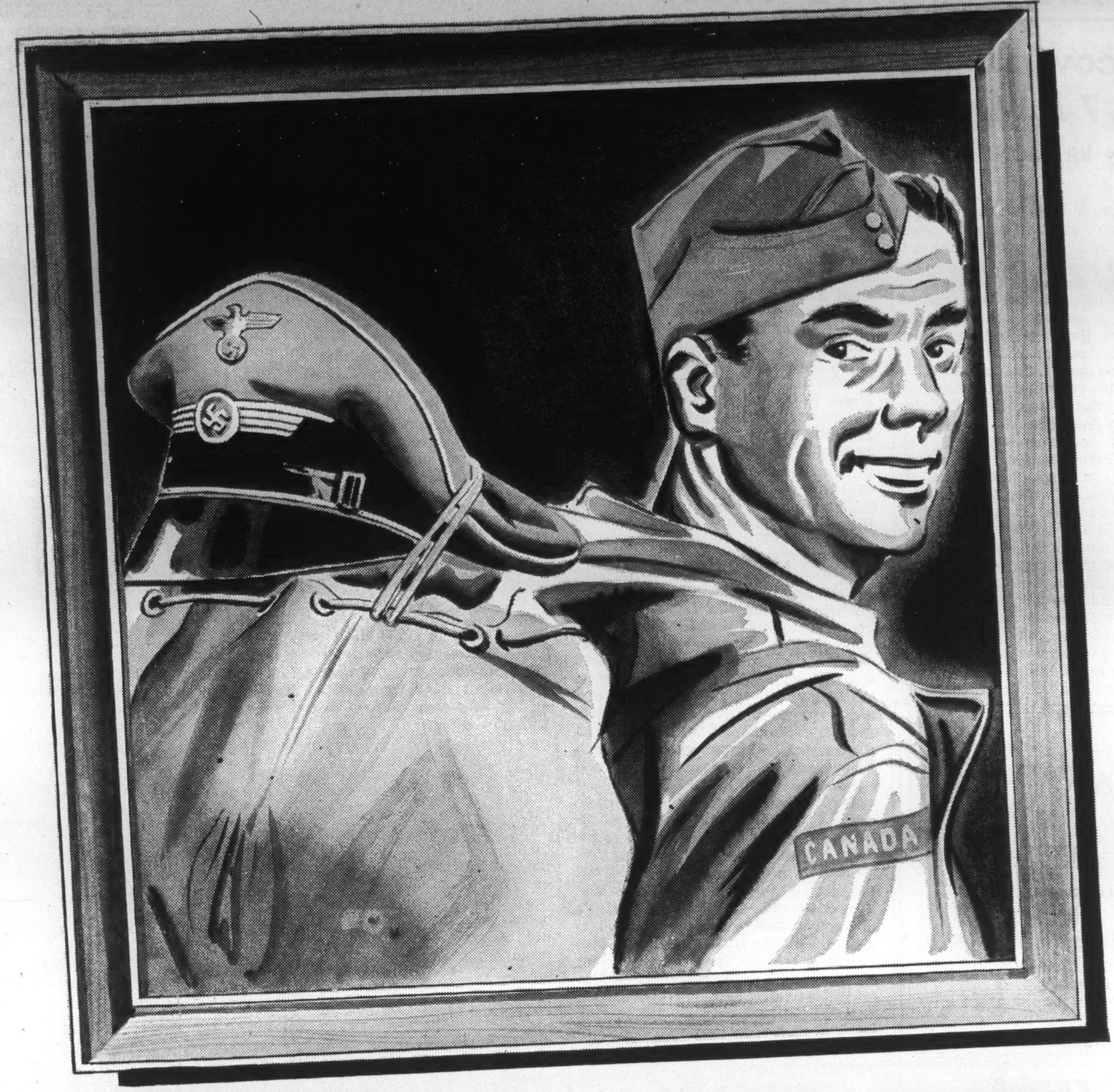
Easy Fluffy Frosting

2 egg whites
1/8 teaspoon salt
1 cup light corn syrup
1 teaspoon vanilla

Beat egg whites with salt until stiff enough to hold up in peaks, but not dry. Pour syrup in fine stream over egg whites, beating constantly about 10 to 15 minutes, or until of right consistency to spread. Add vanilla. Makes about 4 cups frosting, or enough to cover tops and sides of two 8-inch layers. Double recipe for three 9-inch layers. Either light or dark corn syrup may be used.

Crystallized Rose Petals

Select highly scented fresh roses and wash well. Remove petals and drain. Remove white pulpy base of petal as this has a bitter flavor. Beat white of one egg to a foam. Dip small pastry brush (or use fingers) in egg white and brush both sides of rose petal well. Be certain no surplus egg white remains on petal but that both sides are moist. Shake granulated sugar on both sides and place on tray to dry in refrigerator. Arrange in wild rose fashion on top of cake.



PORTRAIT OF A LONG-SERVICE SOLDIER

June, 1945: Back home to the happiness of reunion come several thousand of our long-service troops.

Over three hundred thousand more men and women of the overseas army will come after them between now and Christmas.

After the flag-waving and the formal welcomes, the parades and the cheers . . . what then?

Let us be sure that they find this Canada a better place to live in than it was before they went away . . . a nation worthy of the sacrifice made by the thirty-seven thousand who will never come home.

WE'RE IN IT TO THE FINISH!

Canada's part in the Pacific War will add to the laurels this nation has already won in Europe. With war production geared to the new needs—a thirty-five million dollar increase in the 8th Victory Loan over the 7th, no one need fear any slackening in our will to see the war through. The production of high-test alcohol at the U.D.L. plants will continue to serve war needs until every requirement is fully met.

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THE DRESSING TABLE

Moscow's Beauty Salons Operate from 7 A.M. to 9 in the Evening

By RAYMOND ARTHUR DAVIES

Moscow.

IN wintertime the Russian avenue is a pretty grim affair. Everyone is bundled up. The "vatniki", the cotton padded jackets, and the valenki make a deep, deep secret of whatever femininity the Russian womanhood possesses. A sad world for the male. Possibly the Russians are used to it. And Russian winter is winter.

But in the spring the Russian girls blossom. The valenkis, the "vatniks", the shawls, the grey, colorless winter dresses, go into discard. Gay colors appear: red and green kerchiefs, lacy and embroidered blouses, short skirts, suits, silk stockings, short socks. If not for the shoes, which by and large are still old, the Russian girl in spring could not be recognized in a crowd of our girls. Mokhovaya in Moscow and the corner of Yonge and Queen, insofar as the girls are concerned, could be part of the same city. And if this male and not-at-all-impartial observer may be permitted to report—the Russian girls are well built and good looking. They like to make themselves look even better.

To begin with they make wide use of cosmetics. Few girls appear in the streets without make up. That they lack the skill of our girls in this respect is understandable. But what they lack in skill they often more than make up in quantity and color.

Everyone uses cosmetics from the age of 16 up. In schools powder, rouge and lipstick are taboo. Cosmetics are easily available either in special kiosks in subway stations, or in stores in the neighborhoods, or in the swank TEJE establishments in the Moscow Hotel and other prominent locations. In TEJE one can get advice on color of powder, the shade of lipstick, the quality of mascara. Experts are always in attendance. Information is free.

Powder Twelve Rubles

I am told by acquaintances that the quality of cosmetics is rather high, but the choice is limited. Prices have gone up during the war. A box of powder that cost two rubles before the war now sells for twelve and in the TEJE stores for more. By and large the containers are plain. Still the girls yearn for "American" cosmetics that must be "good, for don't they come in expensive boxes and bottles."

The selection of beauty creams is smaller than before the war, although steadily expanding. There are three basic types of creams: cleansing, night and foundation. Of the latter there are two makes: *Snyegourichka* and *Iris*. Recently a massage cream came onto the market with lanolin as base and used also as night cream. The three types of creams are further subdivided into creams for dry and oily skins. Skin lotion is almost exclusively almond milk. Creams can be purchased both in jars and tubes—and you don't have to bring your old tube to get a new one.

Girls I know complain that their choice of powder, rouge and lipstick is quite limited. Powders are white and rachel. Lipstick is rather dry and there are only three or four shades. The same applies to rouge.

If you go down Petrovka street, as I do frequently on my way to the broadcasting studios, you pass a dozen beauty parlors. Through the windows you can see every seat and every booth occupied and there are long queues. Nearly every girl manages to get her share of manicures. Little of this is done at home because of lack of polish and even more because remover is hard to get. The manicure parlor is your best bet. But you must make your appointment hours, and in the better places, days in advance.

To meet the enormous demand Moscow manicure and beauty parlors open at seven thirty in the morning and stay open until nine in the evening. Operators work in three shifts. Before holidays parlors generally remain open until eleven or twelve. The manicures are quite inexpensive, only two rubles and fifty kopeks, or the price of six subway rides. On the New York basis that would be 30 cents per manicure or in Toronto less than 50 cents. Tipping used to be verboten but during war came into vogue. You paid two fifty for a manicure and tipped five rubles. Now signs have been posted telling clients that they do not have to tip. But they do just the same. And the money is gratefully accepted. Cigarettes are better than money if you really want some special attention.

Permanents (my girls-Friday tell me), are very popular and have become even more so lately among the youngsters from the villages employed in Moscow factories. They can be recognized bunched together in beauty parlors wearing high leather boots and rather challengingly sporting work-worn hands. Permanents require appointments often a week ahead. The coiffures—I am informed—are becoming smarter with the page boy still retaining its popularity. Hair combs are long, curled under in back, roll on top. Marcels are very popular. Finger waves are not given in beauty parlors now, although they could be had before the war. The reason probably is to save electric power since driers do not have to be used for marcels. Facial treatments of all types are easily available. Even mud packs.

Red Poppy Perfume

Clothing is really quite smart this spring. On Kuznetsky Most there is an Atelier of Models where new designs are on exhibit, some quite clever. Now and then you can see girls copying designs of dresses displayed in the windows. A girl I know is one of the chief designers and simply *hates* her job. I told her a Canadian girl would love this kind of work. "Why," she objected "it's nothing but satisfying vanity!" Still, her work is rather imaginative.

Shawls have given way to spring hats for the first time since the war. Hats are rather conservative by our standards and the considerate male is not tortured by the thought that he might be expected to praise a hat which in his male heart of hearts he knows is silly beyond words. Lucky Russian men. I still remember Toronto ladies' hats.

Many girls wear snoods, usually home-made and colorful. Women dress best for the theatre. Suits are becoming more common. Shoes are better. The average shoe is smarter too, because within the mass of shoes are dissolved ordinary and extraordinary shipments from husbands, fathers and boy friends in the army in Rumania, Iran, Germany, Hungary, and in service in America.

Other furnishings are also smart when they exist. Handbags on the whole are old and decrepit. But new bags are very well made, usually of an ersatz material. Hand painted bags, smart and exceedingly clever, can easily become an example for America. I was given one by a friend who makes her living painting bags, kerchiefs and rugs.

There is a grave lack of cheap costume jewellery although rather wonderful gold and silver brooches, bracelets and necklaces of diamonds, pearls, rubies, emeralds and other precious and semi-precious stones and metals can be bought, for a price of course. There is a good string of pearls for sale down the street for 25,000 rubles.

Gloves are kid and cloth, sometimes net. The quantity and quality of gloves is constantly improving.

What else did my girls-Friday tell me? Let's see. Ah, yes. Suits with long jackets and large outside pockets are very popular. The problems are two: (a) get the material, (b) get the tailor.

About all that's left are perfumes. These are widely and often far too plentifully used—even by men. There is a wide variety. The most reasonably priced are Tola and Dais which are really eau de colognes, newly prepared during the war. Other eau de colognes: Manon, Camellia Chrystal, Crimean Rose, Kremlin, Red Poppy, Mask, Moscow can be bought. Perfumes carry the same names. The quality is not very good.

To this I can only add that the dozen pairs of stockings given me so kindly by Eaton's, the two pairs of shoes I bought at Simpson's and the lipstick and rouge given me by the women's editor of SATURDAY NIGHT all were received with glee and appreciation.

JOAN RIGBY

DRESSES — TWEEDS — SWEATERS

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Jewel by Seaman Schepps
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THE OTHER PAGE

Yorkshire Is a Great County For Men, Mills, Mines and Moors

By B. K. SANDWELL

Fifth instalment of diary of a Canadian lecturer being run around Britain by the British Ministry of Information.

MONDAY and Tuesday. Very social. The M.O.I. has had the happy idea that I should see one of the great landed estates of this lovely land, and have enabled me to be the guest of Baron and Lady de Saumarez at their place near Ipswich. They have had many Canadian visitors from among the men of our forces, and their kindness to a Canadian is unlimited. Arrive Tuesday evening at Sheffield, where the knives come from.

Wednesday. Librarian J. P. Lamb, the local Information man, is compiling a book on the Blitz at Sheffield. Being blitzed is an entirely different kind of experience, and needs entirely different methods to deal with it, in a compact industrial city like this, and in a vast sprawling metropolis like London, so I think the book may become a bit of a classic. Anyhow, Mr. Lamb knows all about the subject, for his library was the centre and clearing house for all community effort during the blitz period. Taken for a tour of the East Hecla works of Hadfields Ltd. (special steels) in company with the Lord Mayor of Sheffield, and to lunch in the directors' rooms. Then taken by Mr. Lamb to one of the most amazing things in Britain—the Mines Mechanization Centre in the heart of Sheffield, a large factory-like building in which the chief rooms are, so to speak, imitation coal mine faces, each equipped with one or another of the different types of mining machinery which have been developed for the saving of labor in the extraction of coal. To this centre young coal miners selected by both their employers and their unions, are sent for training periods of different lengths, for the sole purpose of teaching them to operate and *keep in operation* all types of such machinery. The essential point about mining machinery is that it must never break down; when it breaks down it destroys the earning power of the whole group of workers employed on the particular "face" where it is used, and these workers may have travelled miles underground to reach this face and their time there is ultra-valuable. The bottleneck in British coal mining during the war was the supply of men competent to mend and adjust the big machinery when it gives trouble, and the object of this school is to train men for that purpose as fast as possible. The machinery is of both American and British design, the American being generally on a larger scale and therefore giving more serious trouble when it does break down. Quite a bit of lecturing on the mathematical principles involved and on stresses and strains and the like is included in the course, and the students appear to be distinctly high quality.

But this is a day of amazing things, for the whole coal mining business in Britain is amazing. Mr. Lamb drives me in the late afternoon to the Broadway Miners' Hostel at Barnsley, which is a hostel run by the Government for *compulsory service* mine workers—young men drafted by lot from among those not physically fit for active service in the armed forces. I am assured that the lot-drawing is absolutely "on the level" and the son of a duke has exactly the same chance of being "drafted" for a mine job as the son of a cook. The hostel accommodates men who work in any of a dozen or more mines in the immediate vicinity (within a bus run), and in any of the three shifts. Here I eat the hostel dinner, which is quite adequate, and do a lecture on Canada (not compulsory) to an audience of about fifty youths and young men who ask a lot of intelligent questions and appear to be in very good spirits. Spend the night at the hostel, but cannot say that I am sampling the ordinary accommodations as I draw a room in the infirmary, which at the moment seems to have nobody in it (the infirmary, I mean). The men sleep in dormitories much like soldiers in barracks; in fact the whole thing is suggestive of barracks but without any drill.

THURSDAY. Picked up at 9.30 at the hostel by a lady driver of the volunteer car pool who takes me to Huddersfield over hill and dale in what should be very good scenery but it is much too misty for good viewing. Here I am met by Mr. Wilton of the Ministry and shown over the woollen mill of Crowther and Sons by Director and Mill Manager L. H. Crawshaw; lunched with the board of directors, whose head is a Czech! The woollen mill has grown up around a small length of stream, whose water is exceptionally suited to the washing of wool; but the task of extending the works to meet growing requirements, in a narrow valley and with other plants above and below it, has been a puzzler, and the owners do not claim that their layout would satisfy a perfectionist American efficiency expert. The skill of the workers is impressive, and they seem to have quite an affection for the rambling old buildings.

Motored to Leeds, where inspected factory of Prices Tailors, Ltd., an interesting business in which made-to-measure suits for both men and women are "manufactured" by mass production methods. Am going to like Leeds; it has an absolutely modern hotel, the architect of which has made the discovery practically unheard of in England, that everything essential in a private bathroom in a hotel can be got into six feet by eight if you arrange it properly. Am dined at the hotel by W. Reynolds, Regional Information Officer, with the editors of the *Yorkshire Post* and the *Yorkshire Evening News,* who represent the best traditions of the old "provincial" journalism.

FRIDAY. Motored to York, chiefly I think, because I told the M.O.I. I wanted to see the Minister. Call on R. Doherty, city librarian (all librarians seem to be hand in glove with the M.O.I., but this is a particularly useful one because he is an authority on the local antiquities), and A. Cobham, editor of *Yorkshire Evening Press,* recently acquired by Lord Kemsley. Borrow a guidebook and stroll around the Minster and St. Mary's Abbey ruins with great satisfaction until lunch, at which I do a speech on Canada to the Rotary club—an extremely good club, which proves that York is not an ordinary cathedral town. After lunch am taken by Mrs. Cobham for a more systematic examination of the Minster, St. William's College, Merchants' Hall (an unusually fine example of purely secular mediaeval architecture), the Shambles, tea at Terry's (thrown out at 5.30), and for a walk completely round the city walls. Too late for dinner at the hotel so get a sandwich and tea at the station bar.

Saturday. Return to Leeds by train, taken to the open-seam coal workings at Temple Newsam, shown around by Area Engineer Hannay. These workings are on the property of a municipal golf course. Some twenty feet of top soil has been removed from an area covering about 16 out of the 18 holes, and carefully piled up on some adjacent fields, the whole operation being performed by the heaviest kind of excavation machinery. This operation uncovers a thick seam of excellent coal, which is then removed, again by excavation machinery, and when it has all been taken out the soil is put back. Some six or seven holes have already been restored, and are just as good as ever except that they are lower by the thickness of the coal seam. In putting back the earth there is of course, an opportunity to design better hazards than those provided originally by nature, but unfortunately one thing that cannot be put back is trees.

The mansion of Temple Newsam has been acquired for the public and is open for inspection. It is a fine example of the "great house" of the eighteenth century, superimposed on a much smaller mediaeval house of which little now remains.

Summer exposé . . . at home under
the hot, hot sun, and the cool, cool
water. We show the new Plastilon
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as rightly as a parakeet's feathers! One of
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THE MARKET
GOLD AND DROSS

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SATURDAY NIGHT, TORONTO, CANADA, JUNE 30, 1945

P. M. Richards, Financial Editor

Britain Has Choice Of Two Phoney Platforms

By GILBERT C. LAYTON

Saturday Night's Financial Correspondent in London

The issue in the British Election, Mr. Layton says, is clear-cut: nationalization or private enterprise.

The platforms of both sides have shown great ignorance of the actual problem before Britain which, rather than whether industry should be nationalized or not, is how is inefficiency to be overcome.

London.

IT WILL not be long before Britain will have decided an Election mainly on the issue of whether industry should be nationalized or should remain controlled predominantly by private enterprise. The selection of the issue was the deliberate choice of the Parties, and to judge by the Press the cleavage between the two beliefs is, among the people, clean and decisive.

All elections tend to be more a matter of hot heads than cold ones, however, and the present one is no exception. The platforms, as conceived in terms of the nationalizers and the private enterprisers, are phoney to a degree which would surprise the nation if they were informed of it. It is not merely that there is the usual and inevitable magnification of half-truths into truths, or that both sides conscientiously misrepresent the other, or that they both direct their appeal to the emotions or to that vast no-man's land of vagueness which constitutes the ordinary elector's appreciation of the problems involved. There is unmistakable evidence that the candidates do not themselves understand what is at stake, or what is required.

First and foremost, on the economic side the question to be decided is not at all whether industry should be nationalized or remain individual. That is a subsidiary question, and its answer involves questions of social morality. The real business concerns efficiency.

The Labor Party has been making the serious mistake of condemning British private enterprise because it has not brought all sections of industry to the stage of efficiency displayed by American private enterprise. Only the mad hatter would see in that an argument for less private enterprise.

And the Conservative Party is making the hardly less *jejeune* error of bolstering up nationalization inevitably with waste and unenterprise, in which it largely denies its own fine record in the war, which saw nationalization carried a long way.

The cause of the mistake is identical in both cases. They try to argue through efficiency to the end which they support for quite other reasons, the Left to the end of nationalization, the Right to the end of individualism. The correct process, consonant with the real need of Britain, would be to argue towards efficiency. That is the end, and the other questions are questions of the means.

Would Mean Understanding

Clearly, if the people were confronted by the single issue of efficiency in production they would be vastly more confused in making their decision than they are now, when they are presented with the old melodrama of political black and political white, of usurers versus angels, and gentlemen with tails versus gentlemen with wings. And that would not necessarily be a bad thing, for if an issue is complex its

(*Continued on Next Page*)

THE BUSINESS ANGLE

Stock Racketeering

By P. M. RICHARDS

MINING stock racketeering in the province of Ontario is by no means a new condition. If it has not always existed, there have certainly been sporadic outbreaks of it over many years. Premier Drew has referred to a campaign of "carefully calculated misrepresentation" designed to "convey the impression that fraud in the sale of securities is rampant in Ontario." One would think that he had forgotten that he himself was appointed, quite a number of years ago, Ontario Securities Commissioner for the express purpose of cleaning up the stock racketeering situation of that time. Mr. Drew took up the task with energy and a few months later had succeeded in effecting a very considerable improvement. We don't remember how many crooks were jailed, but it is certain that a large number of high-pressure share-pushers who had come from the United States were driven back there.

Not long after that the stock exchanges of the United States and Canada, led as always by the New York Stock Exchange, began to record a progressive decline in stock prices generally. Canadian mining stock prices declined in sympathy, as is their custom. Mining stock speculation fell off considerably. As a consequence mining promoters trying to raise capital for the development of new mining properties found it much more difficult, or even impossible, to do so They blamed the rigorous new regulations of the Ontario Securities Commission for this situation. The apparent result was that the regulations, or rather the enforcement of them, was relaxed, and the next time that circumstances favored a mining stock boom there was just about as much racketeering as ever.

Newspapers Are Not Judges

After his initial burst of energy Mr. Drew never appeared to be very active as Securities Commissioner. Succeeding Securities Commissioners had very much the same experience. No one, we believe, has questioned their integrity. But it seems to be a fact, in each case, that early zealousness brought so much criticism and hostility that the office-holder soon learned to take life more easily. It was not compliance but desire for the relatively trouble-free middle course.

Readers may ask why SATURDAY NIGHT and other reputable papers do not name the dishonest firms preying on the public. The answer is that the newspapers are not judges or courts of law or policemen, nor should they be. It is not the function of the papers to employ detectives or other agents to combat and suppress wrong-doing; that is the law's function. The papers do not necessarily know, any more than the public does, which firms are not complying with the regulations; they have not the power to examine and take evidence, as the regulatory authority has. The newspapers exist to gather and provide information and, in some degree, to comment on and interpret that information. That is all. Can a newspaper properly say that a certain firm is contravening the law if the fully constituted authority says, in effect, that it is not doing so?

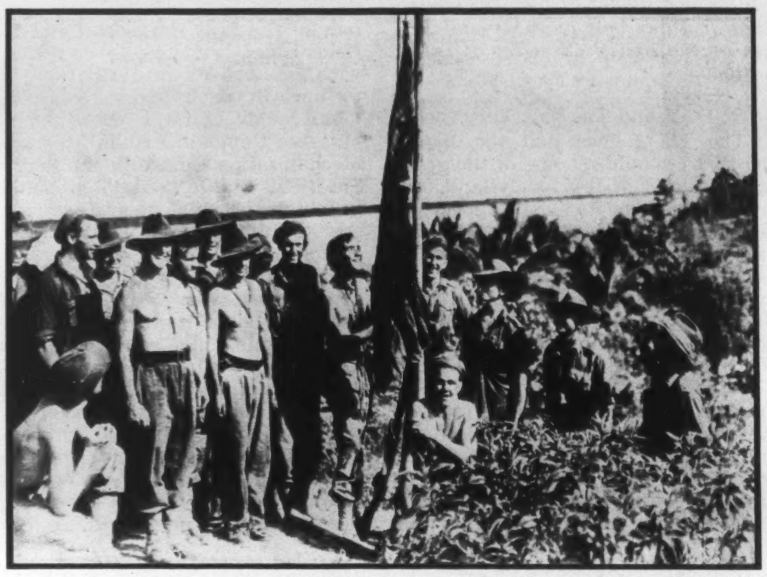
Saturday Night Fired First Gun

This has been SATURDAY NIGHT's attitude (and we maintain that it is the only proper one) ever since the setting up of Securities Commissions in the various provinces and Better Business Bureaus in the chief centres of population. Old-time readers will remember that prior to the establishment of these authorities and agencies for fraud prevention, SATURDAY NIGHT did for many years, in its "Gold & Dross" columns, point to individual firms which it believed to be engaged in fraudulent practices, though there was always the danger, which this paper well knew, that lacking the law's power of examination it would err and pillory the innocent. Since the Commissions and Bureaus were set up SATURDAY NIGHT has confined itself, in its investment service, to furnishing information on securities inquired about by readers, who, incidentally, frequently testify to the accuracy and value of this service.

SATURDAY NIGHT does not accept—in contrast to some newspapers—the doctrine of "caveat emptor" (let the buyer beware) in connection with the sale and purchase of securities. This paper believes that, Securities Commissions having been constituted, the onus of protecting himself against fraud cannot be solely on the prospective buyer. The fact is that the existence of a Securities Commission actually facilitates, in one important respect, the operations of the high-pressure share-pusher, by implying that they have the approval of that authority.

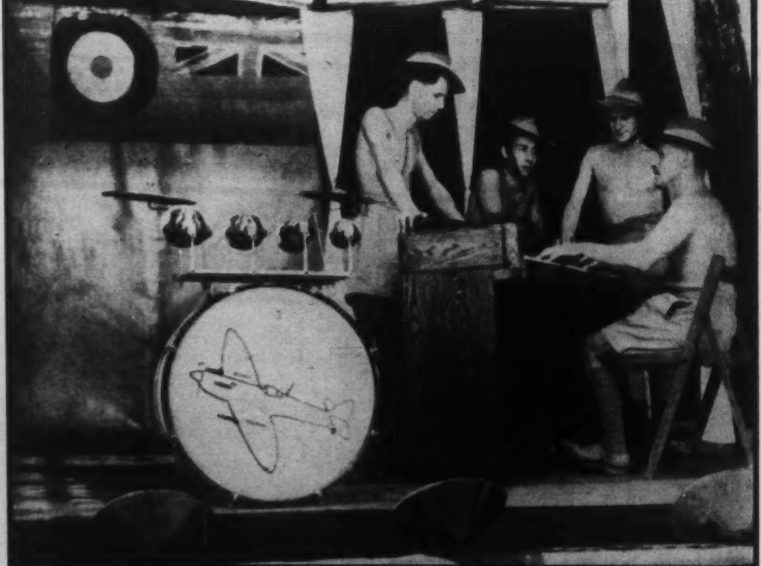
This paper has many times called attention to the deplorable conditions existing from time to time in the field of mining stock selling; we believe that this paper fired the first gun in the campaign which now seems to be reaching a point of culmination with its article, "Phony Stock Promoters Active Again in Canada," published on September 18, 1943, the first of a series which were widely commented on and which were used as ammunition for warning broadcasts by the Toronto Better Business Bureau. In the past, as has been said, such campaigns have produced results which, while good, have been only temporary. Ontario has a new Securities Act which is waiting to be proclaimed. However, the chief need, in the future as in the past, is that the provisions of the law shall be rigorously and unremittingly enforced. No Act can, or should attempt to, guard the public against the inevitable hazards of speculation. But the law can, and definitely should, check and punish fraud in selling.

Allied Noose Tightens About Jap-Occupied East Indies



The most recent Allied landing in Sarawak, Borneo Island, by Australian troops was another in the series of amphibious operations which have been gradually tightening the noose thrown about Jap-occupied British and Dutch islands of the East Indies. The first of these successes was the landing on Sadau Island, which Australians used for setting up their artillery to protect landings on nearby Tarakan by Aussie infantry. Australian soldiers are shown as they joyfully hoisted their flag on Sadau. This was the first Allied flag raised in the Netherlands East Indies since the Japs moved in, more than three years ago.

Meanwhile strategic ports on the islands are being systematically bombed to disrupt Japanese supply lines. Attacks on Japanese shipping in the China Sea by R.A.F. fliers represent another phase of wideflung Allied operations, with the purpose of preventing concentration of enemy defence forces in any one area. This process keeps R.A.F. fighter squadrons continually changing the base of their operations. But they learn to relax whenever they get a chance to do so—like the above group of pilots, seen in their mess tent after a hard day against the Japs. In Burma (below) where there are permanent bases, R.A.F. fliers have established their own theatre, of which this is the stage. They will soon have a larger audience, for troops from Europe are being moved eastward.



Lord Louis Mountbatten, whose troops have been cleaning up on the Japanese in Burma, stands in a command car and studies a map showing the enemy's steadily shrinking conquests.

(*Continued from Page* 34)

solution depends upon an understanding of its complexity, not upon its disguise into something simple and irrelevant.

What in fact is the evidence on the nationalizing issue, if the problem is viewed in the context of efficiency?

The first thing, standing out a mile, is that in any case the task of reconstruction will have to be completed within the framework of an individualistic society. If Britain does not reconstruct quickly she may never do it at all, for so large a part of it—the export part—has to be done in competition with powerful and energetic rivals. To attempt to change horses while crossing so testing a stream would be to invite disaster.

It may be objected that all the earth is the people's, and the fullness thereof. That is true enough. But where the issue is efficiency it is necessary to ask oneself whether it is better to have a share of a big loaf than the whole of a small one.

In other words, nationalization, if it does not offer efficiency, offers nothing, for the only interest which the people have in these matters is what it does to their standard of living. If nationalization lowers national efficiency it will profit nobody.

Immediately, therefore, it would seem, from an economic standpoint, that private enterprise — or, more strictly, the continuance of private enterprise—is desirable.

This does not mean that the specific objections raised against the chaotic conditions which obtain in the coal industry, for instance, largely as a result of a diversity of control are invalid. There is a case for nationalizing certain elements of the productive apparatus. The danger is that, having mounted the tiger of all-out nationalization, the Left will find itself, if it secures power, unable to put into operation a more moderate policy without signing its Parliamentary death warrant. Which is something that no Party has yet been found willing to do.

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NEWS OF THE MINES

More New Gold Prospects Ready For Underground Development

By JOHN M. GRANT

WITH prospectors few and far between and development of new gold mines prohibited as a war measure, Canada nevertheless in the past two years has experienced one of the greatest and most exciting exploration booms in its colorful mining history. Scientific methods and the damond drill had their innings and Quebec, Yellowknife, N.W.T., Ontario, Manitoba and British Columbia, all shared in the mine-finding activity, with the first mentioned province stealing most of the spotlight. As a consequence some 60 properties warrant underground development and many of these undoubtedly will reach the production stage. Companies which have recently awarded contracts or announced shaft sinking plans include Elder Gold Mines in the Rouyn district of Quebec, Aubelle Mines in the Mud Lake area of Quebec and Goldbeam Mines at West Hawk Lake in Manitoba, 20 miles west of Kenora.

Sinking of a three-compartment inclined shaft to a depth of 750 feet is proposed by Elder Gold Mines once labor conditions permit and an electrically equipped plant has been ordered for delivery next September. A truck road to the Kirkland Lake-Noranda highway over which ore will be hauled to the Noranda Mines' smelter is expected to be ready in about a month. It is officially estimated drilling has indicated upwards of 1,000,000 tons of ore. Of this amount the No. 1 vein is believed to contain 740,000 tons grading $6.16. This vein has been drilled for a length of 1,200 feet and shows an average width of eight feet.

•

J. P. Norrie, general manager of Aubelle Mines, has recommended sinking of a three-compartment shaft to a depth of 500 feet and mill construction is expected to follow completion of the underground development program. According to Mr. Norrie sufficient ore has been indicated by diamond-drilling to justify this work. The directors have authorized an increase in the capital of 500,000 shares, subject to approval of shareholders, to provide the necessary funds. These additional shares, together with the 500,000 remaining in the treasury, have been firmly underwritten for $400,000. With $125,000 in cash and Dominion bonds now on hand, the total treasury position will be $525,000.

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A contract has been let by Goldbeam Mines at West Hawk Lake in

(*Continued on Page* 39)

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All of these shares having been sold, this advertisement appears as a matter of record only.

No new financing by the Company is involved in this transaction. The shares which are offered for sale have been purchased by us from shareholders of the Company.

180,000 Common Shares

John Labatt Limited

(*Incorporated under the laws of the Dominion of Canada*)

Capitalization

	Authorized	Issued
Common Stock of no par value..................	1,000,000 Shares	900,000 Shares

Transfer Agents: The Canada Trust Company, Toronto
The Royal Trust Company, Montreal and Halifax

Registrars: The Royal Trust Company, Toronto and Halifax
The Bankers' Trust Company, Montreal

In the opinion of our Counsel these shares are investments in which The Canadian and British Insurance Companies Act, 1932, as amended states that a company registered under the said Act may invest its funds.

The Board of Directors has declared a dividend of twenty-five cents per share upon the 900,000 issued and outstanding Common Shares of the Company for the quarter ended June 30th, 1945, payable on August 1st, 1945, to shareholders of record at the close of business on July 16th, 1945. Total dividends paid during the ten years and eight months ended May 31st, 1945, have exceeded an average of $1.00 per share per annum on the presently issued 900,000 shares. The Board of Directors meets quarterly to declare dividends as warranted by conditions then existing.

The listing of these Shares on The Toronto Stock Exchange and the Montreal Stock Exchange has been approved subject to filing of documents and evidence of satisfactory distribution being furnished.

We offer these Common Shares subject to approval of all legal details by our Counsel, Messrs. Blake, Anglin, Osler & Cassels, Toronto.

The right is reserved to reject any or all applications for any of these Common Shares and also in any case to award a smaller amount than is applied for.

PRICE: $20.00 per share.

Interim Share Certificates are expected to be ready for delivery on or about June 28th, 1945. These may be exchanged for engraved definitive certificates when the latter are available.

McLeod, Young, Weir & Company Limited **Cochran, Murray & Co., Limited**

The statements contained herein are based upon information which we believe to be reliable, but are in no event to be construed as representations by us. We do not guarantee but believe the information contained herein to be true.

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Enquiries Invited

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GOLD & DROSS

It is recommended that answers to inquiries in this department be read in conjunction with the Business and Market Forecast.

S. R. T., Campbellford, Ont.—The picture at ELDONA GOLD MINES has not yet been clarified. Recent diamond drilling failed to give results as interesting as those obtained in hole C-32. This hole cut 58 feet of $3.95; 20 feet of $4.20; 1.7 feet of $25.20 and 16.3 feet of $4.88. Several goldbearing zones have been indicated by the drilling but according to H. M. Butterfield, consulting geologist, a large amount of drilling will be necessary to determine the commercial possibilities of the sections so far disclosed.

N. L. F., Lindsay, Ont.—Operating profits of THRIFT STORES LTD. showed moderate improvement for the year ended March 31, 1945, and part of the gain was maintained down to net income. Operating profits increased from $202,426 to $237,465 and after providing for a rise in net provision for income and excess profits taxes from $71,600 to $94,100, total net income, including the refundable portion of taxes, was $77,086 against $70,914. On the reduced number of first preferred shares outstanding, net was equal to $13.37 per share as compared with $6.00 per share the previous year. On this first preferred stock, which is $25 par value and carries a 6½% cumulative dividend, $4.47 per share was paid in the fiscal year and a further dividend of $3.25 per share was paid May 15, 1945, reducing arrears to $8.93¾ per share. At March 31, 1945, net working capital amounted to $263,425 as compared with $227,554 one year earlier. Current assets included cash of $103,135.

E. A. J., Brandon, Man.—A reasonable profit was made in the past by JASON MINES which is now closed down owing to shortage of manpower. The ore bodies are small but high grade. Production to October 15, 1942 was $1,701,894 and ore reserves at end of 1942 were 45,788 tons averaging over $15 per ton. At the end of 1943 current assets exceeded $155,000. The management is capable but the possibilities of the mine developing into a really large producer appear limited.

E. K. H., Winnipeg, Man.—Yes, the market price of CANADIAN BREWERIES LTD. preference shares is holding well above the call price, reflecting the intimation given at the last annual meeting that it was not the intention to call the issue for redemption but at some time in the future to offer present holders an exchange of securities. E. P. Taylor, chairman of the board, addressing the annual meeting, pointed out the preference stock carried an inordinately high dividend in relation to the call price and current yields on comparable securities. Unquestionably, he said, directors at some future time will formulate a plan which will involve the exchange of such shares for other shares of the company, possibly a combination of new preferred and common shares on a basis which will be attractive to present preference shareholders and still be equitable to

Dominion Textile Company, Ltd.

THE largest textile company in Canada, Dominion Textile Company, Limited has practised a policy of maintaining plants for most efficient operations and low production costs. During the war years the company has had to operate under price ceilings, subsidies and the general shortages of materials and labor. With the return of the armed forces and with normal demand restored for textile products the postwar should assure large scale operations. Some years ago the Canadian tariff on English cotton goods was removed and there is a possibility of similar action for American cottons. Action would be reciprocal and would permit Dominion Textile Company and other Canadian mills to sell their products in the huge United States market. Speaking at the annual meeting of Dominion Textile in June two years ago G. Blair Gordon, President, stated that abolition of tariffs would mean a radical change in the company's lines of manufacture; in place of hundreds that are turned out today to meet domestic requirements, the company would specialize on a limited range, as is done by nearly all U.S. mills, thus reducing materially the unit cost of manufacture and meeting low-cost competition.

Net profit of $2,788,286 for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1945, was equal to $9.82 per share of common stock and a material increase from $1,639,502 and $5.57 a share for 1943-44. The 1944-45 net was also well above that of $2,214,070 and $7.70 a share for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1940. Earned surplus at the end of the last fiscal period amounted to $5,019,130 and was inclusive of the accumulated refundable excess profits tax of in excess of $500,000.

Although the company has spent considerable sums in maintaining and improving plants, the liquid position has shown substantial improvement in recent years. Net working capital of $15,504,769 was up from $14,398,388 at the end of the previous year, and from $9,509,047 at March 31, 1940. Current assets of $19,673,865 included cash of $376,931 and marketable securities of $8,742,136, in the aggregate well in excess of current liabilities of $4,169,096.

At March 31, 1945, funded debt totalled $3,900,000. Capital consisted of 19,406 shares of 7% cumulative non-callable preferred stock of $100 par, and 270,000 shares of common stock of no par value. Dividends have been paid regularly without interruption on the preferred stock since the formation of the company. Dividends are currently being paid quarterly on the common stock at the annual rate of $5 per share, which rate was established in 1934 and maintained to date. The initial dividend on the common was paid in 1907 and payments at various rates have been made without interruption since.

Dominion Textile Company, Limited, was incorporated with a Dominion Charter in 1905 to acquire control of a number of established companies. As the largest textile organization in Canada, the company specializes in staple lines, such as grey goods and finished clothes in both cotton and rayon mixtures. Tire fabrics are also a product of the Sherbrooke plant. Plants are operated at Montreal and other parts of Quebec.

Price range and price earnings ratio 1939-1944, inclusive follows:

	Price Range		Earned	Price Earnings Ratio		Dividend
	High	Low	Per Share	High	Low	Per Share
1944	74	68	$9.82	7.5	7.0	$5.00
1943	81	72	5.57	14.5	12.5	5.00
1942	82½	66	8.82	9.4	7.5	5.00
1941	82	70	5.22	15.7	13.4	5.00
1940	90½	70	7.03	12.9	10.0	5.00
1939	90⅛	55	7.70	11.7	7.0	5.00
Average 1939-1944				11.3	9.1	
Approximate current average				8.0		
Current yield				6.2%		

Note—High and Low Prices for calendar year, earned per share for fiscal year ended the following March.

COMPARATIVE STATISTICS

Year Ended March 31	1945	1944	1943	1942	1941	1940
Net Profit	$2,788,286	$1,639,502	$2,516,005	$1,546,624	$2,034,145	$2,214,070
Surplus	5,019,130	4,900,515	5,256,916	5,226,854	5,166,072	5,122,400
Current Assets	19,673,865	18,609,173	23,552,338	21,086,808	15,387,457	11,499,098
Current Liabilities	4,169,096	4,210,785	9,745,597	8,623,285	5,059,239	1,990,051
Net Working Capital	15,504,769	14,398,388	13,806,741	12,463,523	10,328,218	9,509,047
Cash	376,931	687,770	113,916	963,257	656,537	232,627
Investments	8,742,136	9,424,950	9,388,017	7,197,450	5,400,332	2,695,688

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THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE
DIVIDEND NO. 234

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of fifteen cents per share, in Canadian Funds, on the paid-up capital stock of this Bank has been declared for the quarter ending 31st July 1945 and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its Branches on and after Wednesday, 1st August next, to shareholders of record at the close of business on 30th June 1945. The Transfer Books will not be closed.

By Order of the Board
S. M. Wedd
General Manager
Toronto, 15th June 1945

Guaranty Trust
Company of Canada
QUARTERLY DIVIDEND

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of 1¼%, being at the rate of 5% per annum on the paid-in capital stock of the Company, has been declared for the quarter year ending June 30th, 1945, payable July 16th, 1945, to shareholders of record at the close of business June 30th, 1945.

By order of the Board,
J. WILSON BERRY,
General Manager

THE TORONTO MORTGAGE COMPANY
QUARTERLY DIVIDEND

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of $1.25 per share, upon the paid-up Capital Stock of this Company, has been declared for the Current Quarter, and that the same will be payable on and after

3rd July 1945

to shareholders of record on the books of the Company at the close of business on 15th instant.

By order of the Board,
WALTER GILLESPIE,
Manager
7th June 1945.

Penmans Limited
Dividend Notice

NOTICE is hereby given that the following Dividends have been declared for the quarter ending the 31st day of July, 1945.

On the Preferred Stock, one and one-half per cent. (1½%), payable on the 1st day of August to Shareholders of record of the 3rd day of July, 1945.

On the Common Stock, seventy-five cents (75c) per share, payable on the 15th day of August to Shareholders of record of the 16th day of July, 1945.

By Order of the Board.
Montreal, June 21, 1945.
C. B. ROBINSON,
Secretary-Treasurer.

BUSINESS AND MARKET FORECAST

Add to Cash Reserves

BY HARUSPEX

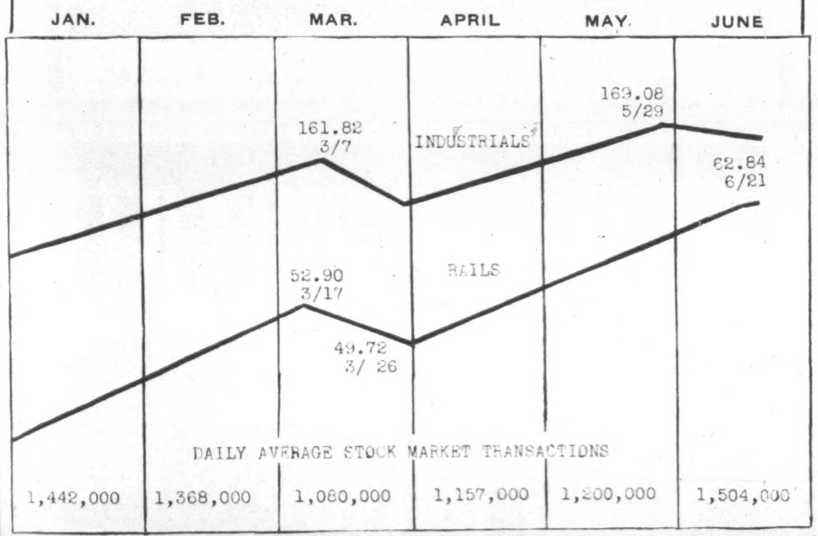
THE ONE TO TWO-YEAR TREND: New York Exchange stocks, from which the broad trend of all stocks takes its cue, following their sustained advance from the April 1942 lows, have, according to our indices, been in a broad zone of distribution over the past two years preparatory to eventual cyclical decline.

THE SHORT TERM, OR SEVERAL-MONTH TREND of the market is to be classed as upward from the mid-September 1944 low points of 142.96 on the Dow-Jones industrial average, 38.71 on the rail average. For detailed discussion of technical position, see remarks below.

From the short-term viewpoint, the stock market continues to look as though it is headed higher. Volume has displayed a tendency to move off during periods of weakness in prices and, on days of price strength, has not expanded as much as would normally suggest that an important top is yet at hand. About the only note of near-term caution has been the tendency of rails to forge forward into new high ground without corresponding firmness in the industrial list. In light of the other phenomena mentioned, however, we are inclined to overlook this development out of the belief that it will eventually be offset by advance of the industrial list into new high ground. Rails, as reflected by the Dow-Jones average, are not far from their 1937 high of 64.46, and probably are on the way to a penetration of this figure before the existing boomlet lets up. Certainly the "wind-fall" earnings of the war period that have accrued to the carriers are being fully exploited, pricewise, and, in the wake of this market enthusiasm, we believe, are head and pocket book aches for many investors.

From the longer viewpoint, we would look upon stock market strength in the 170/175 area on the Dow-Jones industrial average as an occasion for further addition to cash reserves. This selling should give first attention to elimination of companies whose pre-war earnings records were not particularly good but whose common shares, under stimulus of large earnings based upon the insistent war demand for goods, have soared well above normal pre-war price levels. Stocks with heavy leverage (by way of extensive securities outstanding that are senior to the common—of which the rails are examples) should also be given especial attention in any sales program.

DOW JONES STOCK AVERAGES



common shareholders. The common shares of the company are currently selling at the highest level in history.

G. M. H., London, Ont.—Along with the three of the junior golds you mention I would suggest such producers as MALARTIC GOLD FIELDS, COCHENOUR-WILLANS, SAN ANTONIO, MADSEN and EAST MALARTIC, as attractive in the class of mine you have in mind. All of these have ore positions which justify increased producton when the manpower situation again becomes normal and they also appear to hold possibilities for capital appreciation in the postwar period.

H. P. S., Beamsville, Ont.—For the year ended March 31, 1945, UNITED FUEL INVESTMENTS LTD. reports net profits of $314,343 or $3.49 per share on the 6% Class "A" preferred, $50 par, down from $368,778 or $4.10 per share for the previous year, after tax provision had been reduced from $470,000 to $247,000 and inventory reserve from $91,000 to $15,000. Net working capital was steady at $1,071,846. The reduced earnings were mainly due to the increased cost of coal, decreased average prices received for industrial coke sold and increased cost of gas produced by the auxiliary manufacturing plant.

E. B. A., Owen Sound, Ont.—C. W. LINDSAY & CO. is looking forward to an even better volume of sales and profits in the current year than was enjoyed in the fiscal year ended Feb. 28, 1945, when net per share on the 6½% cumulative preferred stock was increased from $3.82 to $6.77 per share, the annual meeting was told by the chairman of the board, A. L. Mailman. Manufacture of washing machines has already been resumed and it is expected that radios and electric refrigerators will be available as well for sale in the near future. Favorable quotas of the new merchandise are expected when it is available. The successful development of the company's furniture business was responsible for the fact that last year's sales actually bettered prewar totals.

G. M. H., St. Vital, Man.—Interests in several new properties have been secured by CENTRAL MANITOBA MINES which continues active in prospecting. A large group of claims has been secured by staking and option about three miles west of Rice Lake, Manitoba, and at last report diamond drilling was underway. The company is also interested in the Island Lake Area of Northern Manitoba. During the fiscal year ended last August nearly $8,000 was expended on exploration. Cockeram Red Lake retains its property in the Red Lake area and while last year's drilling results were disappointing some further work is likely this summer. The company is also interested in the recently formed Garrymac Gold Mines in the Larder Lake area. Rubec Mines went into liquidation before the war and a new company Rubec Gold Mines (1939) was formed to acquire the assets. The proposed exchange basis was one new for five old but unfavorable financing conditions delayed completion of the deal. May-Spiers is in liquidation and has already distributed 7/10 cents a share, with the possibility of a further small distribution. The liquidator is C. Bryson Ridley, 36 Toronto Street, Toronto, and you should communicate with him.

G. R. C., St. Lambert, Que. — The reason that the 1943 and 1944 annual reports of DOMINION COAL CO. have not yet been submitted to shareholders is that no agreement has yet been reached with the government on the subsidies to be paid on those years' operations. These wartime subsidies cover, first, any operating loss, and above that sufficient to realize standard profits for the company or 15 cents per ton of coal sold, whichever is smaller. The company's production has again fallen off this year on account of labor conditions.

PROVINCIAL PAPER LIMITED

Notice is hereby given that Regular Quarterly Dividend of 1¾% on Preferred Stock has been declared by PROVINCIAL PAPER LIMITED, payable July 3rd, 1945 to Shareholders of record at close of business June 15th, 1945.

(Signed) W. S. BARBER,
Secretary-Treasurer.

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7

ABOUT INSURANCE

What Will Be the Market for Aviation Cover After War?

By GEORGE GILBERT

In some quarters the aviation insurance market is regarded as presenting great possibilities for development in the postwar period, provided the policies and facilities offered are made as readily available and saleable as automobile policies are at the present time.

If the aviation industry is permitted to develop to any extent as a private enterprise, there is likely to be numerous small freight and transportation lines organized, whose operations will be similar to those of existing truck and bus lines. They will need insurance protection, as well as the owners, operators, distributors of aircraft and those who travel by air.

AS a result of the experience and technical knowledge acquired during the present conflict, and the fact that the airplane has proved to be an important means of transportation, insurance men and aviation underwriters are following closely current discussions on proposed plans for control of aviation after the war. It is held in some quarters that there is not much insurance men can do at the present time in view of the conflicting predictions which have been made with regard to the future.

One authority is on record with the statement that there are three schools of thought as to aviation in the postwar period: 1. Pessimistic, believing that the aviation industry will follow the same pattern as after World War I; 2. Optimistic, thinking there will be a helicopter in every garage; 3. Middle-of-the-roaders. This last group has the most adherents, it is claimed. Their analysis of the future is stated to be something like this: "The tremendous natural commercial aviation development is not going to mean a great deal to insurance companies and agents, although shipping and aviation companies will be offered insurance. Agents will get the bulk of their business from the small commercial operators and private aircraft." One aviation underwriter believes there will be a large number of small freight and transportation lines developed, and that their operation will be similar to the operation of truck lines. Cover on the aircraft used, the employees and the cargo will be needed.

In his view the distributors of aircraft will furnish a market, and that these distributors will need about the same class of coverage as the present automobile and garage dealer carries on his equipment facilities, that is, on the airplanes they have for sale and on their personnel. Another market, he said, will be found in the commercial operator who is going to continue his training programs.

It was but thirty-three years ago that underwriters at Lloyd's London, wrote the first aviation insurance policy, which covered against public liability or third-party risk only, and it was not until four years later that the first aviation policy was issued on this side of the water. However, with the beginning of the era of commercial aviation in 1926, the development of aviation insurance took on new life. Three years later there were three main aviation insurance groups in existence—Aero Insurance Underwriters, the United States Aviation Underwriters, and the Associated Aviation Underwriters—which operated under a pooling arrangement. They are still the leaders and represent 125 stock fire, marine and casualty companies.

Coverages available to the average owner or operator of an aircraft are summarized as follows: "1. Hull—physical damage to the aircraft (This is the largest premium producer); 2. Passenger liability; 3. Third party liability for bodily injury or property damage; 4. Workmen's compensation and/or employers' liability; 5. Products liabilty. For the owner or operator of an airport or hangar there is: 1. Air port or air meet third party insurance; 2. Hangar keepers' liability." Personal accident insurance is also available to pilots, students and passengers.

Rates on Hulls

Rates for insurance on hulls are divided into two main classifications: 1. Private business and pleasure aircraft; 2. Commercial aircraft. They are further classified as light or heavy aircraft—those which weigh less than two thousand pounds fully loaded and those which weigh more. The lighter planes take a higher rate on account of their greater susceptibility to damage. The coverage on hulls is divided into two parts: 1. Ground risk; 2. Flight risk.

It is noted that in aviation insurance passenger liability is not combined with public liability in respect of rating or underwriting as in other classes of transportation insurance. This, it is stated, is due to the possibility of injury to passengers being much greater than to persons not in the aircraft. It is also noted that passenger liability cover does not include the pilot, co-pilot or members of the crew unless the owner lends his ship to a pilot, in which case his liabilty to such pilot or passengers is covered, provided the pilot qualifies as an approved pilot.

As showing the need of aircraft owners for a substantial amount of third party or public liability coverage, it has been pointed out that the possibility of any accident causing substantial injury to persons or property of others is vastly greater in operating a plane than in operating an automobile. The majority of third party claims so far, it is stated, have occurred on the ground through aircraft colliding while taxi-ing or through damage done by propellers to persons, crops, fences, etc., in making a forced landing. Rates for this coverage vary with the use of the aircraft, as in hull coverage.

Personal Accident

With regard to personal accident aviation insurance, it has been pointed out that this was one of the first forms of aviation cover written and that it has been a profitable line. While at first the limits were small, rates high and the policies restrictive, at the present time limits up to $50,000 per person are available, and the terms are liberal. At $1.40 per $1,000 cover can be obtained for travel as a passenger on domestic scheduled air lines or on approved air lines outside the country. Rates for pilots are higher and limits lower than for passengers.

One of the United States insurance companies, the American Casualty of Reading, Pa., recently announced the issue of a new aviation accident policy under which, it is claimed, the scope of coverage is broader and the provisions more liberal than in most other such policies. For example, the "accidental means" clause has been eliminated, and the policy covers any "accidental bodily injury." Death or dismemberment within 120 days of the accident is covered, and 30 days are allowed for the development of disability. The medical reimbursement clause is the full broad clause similar to that used in commercial accident policies.

Passengers or pilots in any "NC" licensed aircraft are covered in any of the territories and possessions of the United States, or in Canada, Newfoundland and the West Indies. The policy coverage is not restricted to Canada south of a designated latitude, or to those parts of the United States, its territories and possessions in North America or in the Western Hemisphere. Passenger coverage is not voided if the pilot of the aircraft engages in acrobatic flying, stunt flying, crop dusting or seeding, or operations requiring a special permit.

These exclusions in the ordinary policy, it is claimed by the company, are unfair to a passenger who may get in a private plane feeling that he is covered and not realizing that because of some operation of the pilot his coverage is void. This company will write death and dismemberment coverage to a limit of $100,000, medical reimbursement to a limit of $5,000, and weekly indemnity to a limit of $500 per week.

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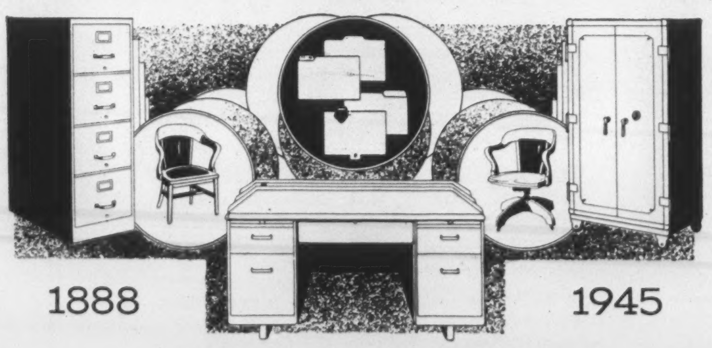

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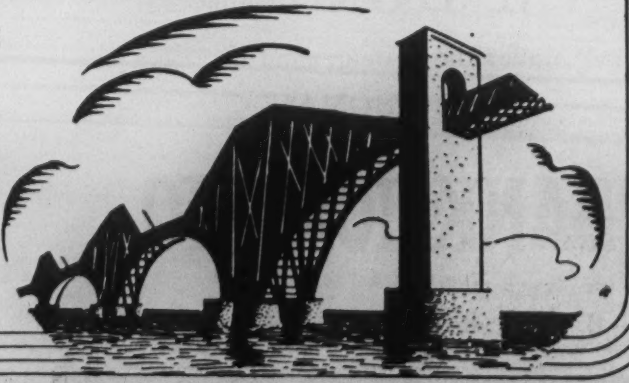

Inquiries

Editor, About Insurance:

I have subscribed to SATURDAY NIGHT for some time and have derived a great deal of benefit from the various articles pertaining to insurance. I should appreciate it if you would advise me with reference to the financial standing of the following companies with whom we have a very considerable amount of our insurance placed. 1. American Home Fire Insurance Co., New York,—Canadian Head Office, Montreal. 2. Equitable Fire Insurance Company, 266 St. James St., Montreal. 3. Alliance Insurance Company, Philadelphia,—Head Office in Canada at Toronto. 4. Home Assurance Company of Canada, Calgary.

—D. C. H., Strathroy, Ont.

All four companies mentioned are regularly licensed to do business in this country and have deposits with either the Dominion Government or a Provincial Government for the protection of Canadian policyholders. They are safe to insure with, and all claims are readily collectable. They are in a good position to meet the problems of the postwar period. At the beginning of 1944, the latest date for which Government figures are available, the position of the four companies was as follows: 1. American Home Fire Ins. Co. of New York—Assets in Canada, $184,842; liabilities in Canada, $94,724; excess of assets in Canada over liabilities in Canada, $90,118. 2. Equitable Fire Ins. Co. of Montreal—Total admitted assets, $1,795,720; total liabilities except capital, $489,612; surplus as regards policyholders, $1,306,107; paid up capital, $105,000; net surplus over capital and all liabilities, $1,201,107. 3. Alliance Ins. Co. of Philadelphia—Total admitted assets in Canada, $1,267,329; total liabilities in Canada, $780,092; excess of assets in Canada over liabilities in Canada, $487,237. 4. Home Assurance Co. of Canada—Total admitted assets, $329,292; total liabilities except capital, $204,764; surplus as regards policyholders, $124,528; paid up capital, $62,500; net surplus over capital and all liabilities, $62,028.

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News of the Mines

(*Continued from Page 35*)

compartment vertical shaft to 500 feet and the establishment of three levels at 150-foot intervals, F. G. Hoblitzel, president, announces. Arrangements have been completed for electrical power and a new mining plant has been ordered for delivery this summer with a view to having underground work well underway before the winter. The indicated length of the gold bearing zone from drilling to date is 1,300 feet, with overlapping ore shoots giving a length of 1,800 feet, averaging nine feet in width and grading $11.55 taking gold at $38.50, and after reducing all assays above $25 to that figure.

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Ore reserves at Little Long Lac Gold Mines at the end of 1944 totalled 499,449 tons, the highest in the company's history. The increase of over 62,000 tons was due to completion of development of the "fold" section of the main vein between the 12th and 20th levels. Net profit for the year was $123,432 compared with $103,865 in 1943, or 6.7 cents per share against 5.6 cents. Working capital amounted to $1,001,895 as compared with $962,883 a year previous.

•

Improvement in production, net profits and working capital is reported by Pickle Crow Gold Mines for 1944, while ore reserves were well maintained considering the scarcity of labor. Net profit amounted to 15.56 cents per share as against 9.99 cents the previous year. Working capital of $1,009,230 at the end of the year compared with $827,370. Ore reserves were 651,865 tons, grading $13.10, sufficient for 3.7 years at the normal capacity of the mill.

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La Luz Mines Limited, subsidiary of Ventures Limited and located in Central America, plans to increase capacity of the mill to 1,800 tons per day. The objectives of the company as stated at the annual meeting are maintenance of developed ore reserve of at least 3,000,000 tons; complete development of the No. 2 orebody; prospecting for additional parallel orebodies; prospecting for the north and south extension of the present ore zone; and developing additional data regarding large-tonnage low-grade operation. At the end of the fiscal year ore reserves (not including No. 2 orebody) stood at 3,221,702 tons. The company has a satisfactory cash position but action on dividends has been deferred at this time.

Company Reports

Dominion Stores

REPORT of Dominion Stores Limited for the 64 weeks to March 17, 1945, shows operating profit of $1,481,727. Net income before taxes, but after all other charges including depreciation of $162,987, amounted to $1,239,356. After income and excess profits taxes, net profits amounted to $444,356. Report on the 64-week period is shown since in April 1944 the company's fiscal year was changed.

In view of that, there is a second report for the 52 weeks ending with March 17, which shows operating profit of $1,216,366, compared with $1,082,889 for the year 1943. Net income before taxes, but after all other charges including depreciation of $126,832, was $1,026,118. Net profit, after income and excess profits taxes, amounted to $361,118, compared with $320,803 for the year 193. Net profit amounted to $1.29 per share, compared with $1.15 for the year 1943.

Provision for income and excess profits taxes for the 64-week period amounted to $935,000 with refundable portion of $140,000, or 50 cents a share. Provision for income and excess profits taxes for the 52-week period amounted to $785,000 with refundable portion of $120,000, or 42 cents a share. Total refundable taxes paid to date amount to $245,000, or 87 cents a share.

The report shows disposition of the $31,989,334 received from sales during the 1944-45 fiscal year. It reports that 84.64 cents of each dollar was paid for merchandise and supplies; 7.38 cents represented remuneration to staff; .3.11 cents represented occupational costs, including rents, insurance, taxes, licenses, light, heat and depreciation; 2.07 cents represented income and excess profits taxes: 1.67 cents represented miscellaneous expenses; while 1.13 cents represented net profit. Of the latter amount, which stood at $361,119, an amount equal to .44 cents was paid to shareholders, while an amount equal to .69 cents was left in the business.

MR. H. J. G. JACKSON

Whose appointment as Advertising Manager of the Chrysler Corporation of Canada, Limited, has been announced by Mr. C. W. Churchill, President. Mr. Jackson is a native of Windsor, Ontario, and a graduate of the University of Toronto. After sales experience in Windsor and Toronto he entered the Advertising Department of the Chrysler Corporation in 1934. He is Vice-President of the Association of Canadian Advertisers, and a former Director of the Windsor Advertising and Sales Club.

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A 228

"We consider it a privilege..."

Extract from the Annual Report of Dominion Textile Co. Limited, presented to Shareholders by G. B. Gordon, President and Managing Director.

ALTOGETHER one thousand and sixty-five men and women left us to join the colours, and of those there remain over eight hundred now in the Services awaiting discharge or transfer to different theatres of operations.

Plans are well under way for the reabsorption of these men and women into the various company occupations. There is, of course, a legal obligation on the part of all employers to reinstate their employees, now veterans, in jobs not less favourable than those they would be holding had they remained in civil employment. Your company's policy in this regard is to go as far as possible beyond the legal requirements. It is from no mere sense of duty that we will take back these men and women into the company's service. It is rather that we consider it a privilege to welcome them back. From this group will emerge those with qualities of courage and leadership who will eventually guide your Company's affairs and help maintain its leading position in the textile field.

We regret very deeply that twenty men will never return, as they laid down their lives in Active Service.

DOMINION TEXTILE CO. LIMITED

Problems Of Britain's Trade Innumerable

By G. A. WOODHOUSE

In her early attempts to reclaim her export markets, Mr. Woodhouse points out, Britain can't depend on basic industries but will have to look mainly to smaller manufacturers.

But it is important that she fully realize the short-term nature of this situation and not neglect the export future of coal, cotton, wool, etc., which are the foundations of her trade structure.

London.

MR. Lyttelton, moved to the Board of Trade in the reshaping of the Government, has a great opportunity. No one can, indeed, guarantee how long he will be there, with the Election round the corner, but it would be more than a pity if he were to allow his energy, intelligence and particular aptitude for the job to be stifled by that reflection.

The Board of Trade has had a Rip van Winkle existence during the war. It has done certain valuable things, but its main job has been negative, and its spirit, stretched between remembrance of things past and expectation of things to come, has been languid and uncertain. That did not matter, for everything Britain had was in the war. Now, it is a little different. Britain has got to remould her industry, galvanize her trade, employ her population in functions divorced from destruction.

In the single matter of exports (though it is not really a single matter, but a vastly involved business of a multitude of associations) she has got to build exports to 50 per cent above the 1938 volume in order to enable the standard of living of the people to be maintained. That must never be forgotten. Britain's standard of living depends on her imports, and what she can import depends on what she can export.

This is where Mr. Lyttelton can make a start. He will do well to examine the items of British exports before the war. Coal was one, textiles another, manufactured steel goods another. And behind these a long list of smaller categories involving a wide range of industrial enterprise.

Given that the export need is very urgent, what should be the line of action? Coal is displaying a remarkable disinclination to come out of the mines. Britain is barely able to satisfy her own essential needs. The cotton industry cries out for labor; so does Yorkshire's woollen industry. With the best will in the world, these pillars of export will not be able to support our necessary hopes. It is elsewhere, to the smaller industries, that we must look in the early stages for big developments. Mr. Lyttelton will produce his best short-term dish from these smaller fry.

But here is the rub. While the interior compulsions of Britain's own reconstruction enforce a short-term policy for exports which is somewhat at variance with the necessary long-term policy, so the compulsions operating at the market end divide into short- and long-term the requirements of the markets and the size of their need.

Must Be Sacrifice

It is those things that Britain can least spare from her own resuscitation that are most acutely wanted elsewhere. And the world sellers' market, which can only be temporary, will not necessarily persist until the natural balance of British export is regained, and the right things exported to the right markets in the right quantities.

This danger of unbalance is no academic figment. The export trade is essentially a balanced trade. On the production side, there are comparatively few exclusively export manufacturers. Those who make for export also make for home consumption, and in the striking of a balance there is determined very largely the fundamental question of costs. On the demand side, it is of importance to Britain that the markets should ask of her what she is best fitted to deliver.

What does all this add up to? It means, surely, that while Britain must do the best she can to begin the export build-up with the greatest possible speed and to the greatest possible extent, she should beware of setting in motion trends which may prejudice the long-range development. It would be wrong, for instance, to allow the difficulties of the coal position to remain without solution on the argument that there is enough in other sections to occupy us for the time being; wrong to temporize with the profound difficulties of the textile industries because we are satisfied to develop some smaller exports meanwhile.

In all consideration of the export problem which confronts Britain, the ineluctable division of it into a short and long-term aspect must not be allowed to dictate policies for the moment which will delay or pervert that long-range program which is so largely predetermined by the natural physical assets and equipment of British industry.

This is not to say that we should mark time. Quite the reverse. But we must, while increasing to the highest pitch every conceivable immediate category of export, not neglect on that account the essential problems.

Britain will never reach her export targets until she is again exporting millions of tons of coal, millions of yards of made-up textiles, millions of manufactured equipment. That is the foundation on which the export edifice must be erected.

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No. 8 of a Series

Intelligent Employment of
"Risk Capital"

What is a sponsor?

According to Webster he is a man who stands up for and vouches for somebody or something.

In business this means that any person who offers anything for sale, backing it with his own good faith and judgment, is a sponsor. It may be the Dominion Government sponsoring a Victory Loan, or an Insurance Company offering a line of policies. It may be a grocer who invests his money and credit in a stock of merchandise and then stakes his reputation when he offers it to his customers: Or it may be the firm that sponsors a mining venture.

They all have one thing in common in that they cannot hope to live for long if they fail to live up to their sponsorship undertakings.

In the Risk Capital field a sponsorship undertaking cannot be a guarantee of final success, because risk implies the possibility of encountering factors which cannot be foreseen. Without the risk element there would be no special opportunity.

It does mean, however, that the risk has been carefully calculated and that sponsorship is based on the belief that the risk is worth taking.

Success depends not only on measuring risk and opportunity, but on the ability to ensure that everything possible is being done to bring the venture to a profitable conclusion. Very few individuals can do this for themselves and must rely on the leadership assurances of a sponsor in whom they have confidence.

Real sponsorship means, therefore, that all known factors have been carefully provided for, and the unknown, which represents both risk and opportunity, is being brought to light and dealt with energetically and scientifically. In other words, that nothing that can be done to achieve success is being overlooked.

The companies sponsored by Brewis and White are well financed and ably managed. Their properties are in various stages of development, and their stocks provide unusual opportunities for capital appreciation. We shall be glad to furnish detailed information on request.

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